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THE

CLINICAL

PHARMACOPŒIA;

OR,

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PRACTICE

AND

PRESCRIPTION:

ARRANGED UNDER THREE HEADS; OF

MATERIA MEDICA, CLASSIFICATION, AND EXTEMPORANEOUS FORMULÆ.

BEING THE

PRINCIPLES AND MOST APPROVED FORMS *OF PRACTICE*

IN

MEDICINE, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

INTENDED AS

A COMPEND, OR POCKET-BOOK,

FOR

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

BY WILLIAM NISBET, M.D.

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PREFACE.

A NUMBER of ſmall Pharmacopœïas have of late years been publiſhed, with a view of aſſiſting the ſtudent, and alſo the practitioner, in the routine of buſineſs. Theſe, in general, contain little more than a mere liſt of names. The aſſiſtance, therefore, they convey, is very imperfect, and by no means anſwers the oſtenſible purpoſe for which they are intended. On finiſhing a work, entitled *The Clinical Guide*, which has been found uſeful to the profeſſion, it was thought that its utility might be ſtill farther extended if the ſeparate Pharmacopœïas which belong to each department of practice were united into one, and the preliminary ſubjects of each, containing the Materia Medica and Claſſification, at the ſame time enlarged: thus, within the ſmall limits of a Pocket-book, or portable Conſpec-

tus, even a clear detail of practice, it was conceived, might be given, sufficient to direct practitioners when at a loss on professional subjects, and to bring to their recollection circumstances which at times might otherwise escape them. The present Pharmacopœia may be considered either as an appendix to the Clinical Guide, or as a separate work; and in either view, it is hoped, will be found useful. The author sacrifices with pleasure the employment of more deep research to the satisfaction of contributing to the utility and ease of the profession.

INTRODUCTION.

I. THE office of the phyſician conſiſts in a proper application of medicine to the peculiar circumſtances of diſeaſe.

II. This application depends on a knowledge of the principles of preſcription, which conſiſt chiefly,

1. In an acquaintance with the qualities of medicines in general;

2. In the proper doſe of the ſpecial one employed; and,

3. In its ſuitable combination for the purpoſe intended.

III. The firſt is gained by the ſtudy of the Materia Medica; the leading articles of which are here firſt alphabetically arranged, and afterwards claſſed according to their leading qualities.

The ſecond is regulated by the particular age, and by the peculiar conſtitution of the perſon.

IV. On the age, it is to be obſerved that a ſcale ſhould be formed by every practitioner, as near as poſſible, of the

exact proportion of any particular medicine which every period of life requires, ſo ſoon as it becomes a ſubject for the application of medicine.—Thus if ʒi. of any ſubſtance is a doſe for an adult, the proportions for different ages may be rated with ſome exactneſs in the following order:

7 weeks old will take	$\frac{1}{12}$	equal to	gr. iv.
7 months.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	=	to gr. v.
14 d°.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	to gr. vij. ff.
28 d°.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	to gr. xij.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ years	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	to gr. xv.
5 d°.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	to ℈i.
7 d°.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	to ʒff.
14 d°.....	$\frac{2}{3}$	=	to ℈ij.
21 d°.....	full doſe, or		ʒi.
63 d°.....	$\frac{1}{12}$	=	gr. lv.
77 d°.....	$\frac{5}{6}$	=	℈ij. ff.

V. In regard to the conſtitution, it is often attended with certain ſpecial peculiarities, both in reſpect to medicine in general, and alſo in reſpect to certain ſubſtances in particular. This, however, can only be known by experience, and not *à priori*, or on the firſt attendance on the patient, unleſs previouſly cautioned on this head, which ſhould be always inquired into.

VI. The third circumſtance, or the ſuitable combinations of medicine, depend on the forming proper indications, drawn from the phænomena of diſeaſe: and theſe indications are detailed at large in the third part, or Extemporaneous Preſcription.

DIVISION I.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The MATERIA MEDICA may be divided into Two Parts;
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

I. MEDICAL PART;

***Containing** the active Remedies, in present Practice, simple, compound, and chemical, with their Doses.*

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. Diſcutient and antiſeptic.	Tops.	ʒſſ. to ʒj.	Sal Abſinthii,	gr. v.
			Tinct. Abſinthii,	ʒi. to ʒij.
Acetum Vini. Vinegar. Cooling, antiſeptic, diaphoretic.		ʒi. to ʒſſ.	Acet. diſtillatum.	ʒi. to ʒſſ.
			Acid. Acetoſ. Cordial and ſtimulant.	℈i. to ʒi.
			Acetum Aromatic. Antiſeptic. *Proportions:* Roſmarin. Salviæ, Lavend. ʒj. Caryoph. Aromat. ʒi. Acet. Vini,	ā ʒij. lb. iv.
			Preparation: Macerate four days, and filtrate the expreſt liquor through paper.	
			Syrup. Aceti, *Proportions:* Acet. Vini, Sacchar. pur.	ʒj. lb. ij. ſſ. lb. iij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Preparation: Boil to a ſyrup.	
			Serum Aceti,	ad libitum.
			Proportions: Acet. ℥i. ad Lact. lb. i.	
Acidum Vitriolicum.			Sp. Vitrol. ten. gutt. xxx.	to xl,
			vel Acid. Vitriol. dilut. Cooling, aſtringent, ſtomachic.	
			Proportions: Acid. Vitrol. ℥i. Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij.	
			Sp. Vitrol. dulc. ℈i.	to ℥i. ſſ.
			vel Ætheris Vitriol. Diaphoretic, diuretic, antiſpaſmodic.	
			Æther Vitriolicus, gutt. xxx.	to ℥j.
			Powerfully antiſpaſmodic.	
			Sp. Ætheris Aromat.	gutt. xxx.
			olim Elix. Vitriol. dulc. Stimulant, ſtomachic.	
			Proportions: Cort. Cinn. ℥vi. Sem. Cardamom. ℥i. Rad. Angelic. ℥iij. Piperis long. ℥ij. Sp. Æther. Vitriol.	lb. ij. ff.
			Preparation: Macerate ſeven days in a cloſe veſſel, and, when the fæces have ſubſided, pour off clear.	
			Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. Comp.	℥ff. to ℥i. ff.
			Anodyne, antiſpaſmodic.	
			Proportions: Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. lb. ij. Ol. Vini,	℥iij.

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
			Acid. Vitriol. Aromat.	gutt. xxx.
			olim Elix. Vitriol. Acid.	
			Tonic, ſtomachic.	
			Proportions:	
			Sp. Vini rectificat.	lb. ij.
			Acid. Vitriol.	℥vi.
			Cinn.	℥i. ſſ.
			Zinziber,	℥i.
			Preparation:	
			Drop the acid gradually into the ſpirit, and digeſt the mixture with a very gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel, three days; then add the cinnamon and ginger; digeſt again ſix days, and filter through paper placed in a glaſs funnel.	
Acidum Nitroſum.			Acid. Nitroſ. dilut.	℥i. ſæpe.
Nitrous Acid.			*Proportions:*	
Tonic, diuretic, antiſiphylitic.			Acid. Nitroſ.	ʒi.
			Aq. diſtillat.	lb. i.
			Sp. Nitri dulc. gutt. xx. to	ʒi.
			vel Ætheris Nitroſi.	
Acidum Muriaticum.			Acid. Muriat. dilut.	℥i. ſæpe.
Muriatic Acid.			*Proportions*	
Tonic, diuretic, antiſeptic.			Acid. Muriat.	ʒi.
			Aq. diſtillat.	℥vi. j.
Aconitum.			Extract Aconit.	gr. ½ to
Aconite, or Blue Wolf's-bane.			*vel Succ. Spiſſat.*	gr. iij.
Anodyne, acrid, deobſtruent.			Tinct. Aconit. gutt. v. to	xv.
			Proportions:	
			Pulv. Aconit.	℥i.
			Sp. Vini,	℥vi.
Abrotonum.	Leaves.			
Southernwood.		℈i. to ʒij.		
Tonic, aromatic.				
Acetoſa.	Leaves:			
Wood Sorrel.		℥i. to ℥ij. of juice.		
Cooling, aſtringent.				

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Acorus.	Roots.			
Sweet Flag.		gr. v. to xv.		
Stimulant, aromatic.				
Ærugo.				
vel Cuprum acido aceiosf. rosum.		gr. ½ to ½.		
Verdigris.				
Aloe.	Inspissated juice.		Pulv. Aloes cum Ferr.	
Aloes.		gr. ii. to ʒss.		gr. x. to ℈i.
Laxative emmenagogue.			Aperient, deobstruent.	
Stomachic.			*Proportions:*	
			Aloes,	ʒi. ss.
			Myrrhæ,	ʒij.
			Extract Gentian. Ferr. Vitriol.	ā ʒi.
			Pulv. Aloes cum Guaic.	gr. x. to ℈ i.
			Warm, aperient, laxative.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes, ʒl. ss. G. Guaic.	ʒi.
			Pulv. Aromat.	ʒss.
			Pulv. Aloes cum Canellâ,	gr. x. to ℈i.
			Cathartic, deobstruent.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes,	ʒiv.
			Canella Alb.	ʒi.
			Pil. Aloetic.	gr. x. to ℈i.
			Laxative, stomachic.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes,	ʒij.
			Myrrh. Croci,	ā ʒi.
			Syr. Croci,	q. s.
			Pil. Aloes Comp.	gr. x. to xxv.
			Purgative, stomachic.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes,	ʒi.
			Extract Gentian,	ʒss.
			Ol. Carvi essent.	℈ij.
			Syr. Zinziber,	q. s.
			Tinct. Aloes,	ʒss. to ʒi. ss.
			Purgative, stomachic.	

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Proportions:	
			Aloes,	ʒ ff.
			Croci,	gr. xlv.
			Extract. Glycirrhiz.	ʒi. ff.
			Aq. diſtillat. Sp. Vin. ten.	ā ʒi.
			Tinct. Aloes Comp.	ʒ ff. to ʒ ij.
			olim Elix. Proprietatis.	
			Stimulant, aperient.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes Croci,	ā gr. xlv.
			Tinct. Myrrh.	ʒi.
			Tinct. Aloes-Vitriolat.	gutt. xv. to ʒi.
			olim Elix. Proprietat. Vitriol.	
			Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic, aperient, ſtomachic.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes Myrrh.	ā ʒi. ff.
			Croci,	ʒi.
			Sp. Ætheris Vitriol.	lb. i.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt the myrrh with the ſpirit four days, in a cloſe veſſel; then add the aloes and ſaffron: digeſt again four days; and when the fæces have ſubſided, pour off clear.	
			Vinum Aloes,	ʒ ff. to ʒi. ff.
			olim Tinct. Saccra.	
			Purgative, ſtomachic.	
			Proportions:	
			Aloes,	ʒ ff.
			Canell. Alb.	gr. viij. ß.
			Vin. Alb.	ʒ vi.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒ ij.
Althæa. Marſh Mallow. Obtruding, emollient.	Leaf & Root.	ʒi. to ʒß.	Decoct. Altheæ, (ʒi. to lb. i.)	lb. ij. ſmdies.
			Syrup. Altheæ,	ʒi. ſæpe.
Alumen. Alum. Tonic, aſtringent.		gr. iv. to ʒi.	Pulv. ſtyptic. *vel Pulv. Alum. Comp.*	gr. x. to ʒi.
			Serum Alumin.	ʒiv. to lb. ij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Amylum.			Mucilago Amyli,	℥i. ſæpe.
Starch.			Trochiſci Amyli,	ʒi. to ʒij.
Demulcent.			*Proportions:*	
			Amyli,	ʒi.
			Glycirrh.	ʒſſ.
			Iridis.	℈i.
			Sacchar. pur.	℥i. ſſ.
			Mucilag. G. Tragacanth.	q. ſ.
Anethum.	Seed.		Ol. Anethi.	gutt. iij.
Dill.		℈i. to ʒi.	Aq. Anethi.	℥iij. to iv.
Simulant, carminative.				
Ammoniacum.		℈i. to ʒi.	Lac Ammoniac.	ʒij. ſæpe.
Gum ammoniac.			*Proportions:*	
Acrid, deobſtruent, expectorant.			G. Ammoniac.	ʒſſ.
			Aq. diſtillat.	℥ij.
Anguſtura.	Bark.		Decoct. Anguſt.	lb. ii. indies.
Tonic, ſtomachic.		℈i. to ʒi.	Tinct. Anguſt.	ʒi.
Aniſum.	Seed.		Ol. Aniſi.	gutt. iij. to xij.
Aniſe.		gr. vi. to ʒſſ.	Sp. Aniſi. Comp.	ʒij. to ℥i.
Stimulant, carminative.			*Proportions:*	
			Sem. Aniſi. Angelic.	ā lb. ſſ.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	cong. i.
Antimonium preparat.		gr. x. to ʒi.	Crocus Antimonii,	gr. i. to iv.
Antimony prepared.			*vel Crocus Metallorum.*	
			Violently emetic.	
			Sulphur. Antimon. precipitat.	gr. i. to gr. iv.
			olim Sulph. Aurat. Antimon.	
			Alterative, diaphoretic.	
			Pulv. Antimonialis,	gr. iij. to vi.
			Febrifuge, ſudorific.	
			Calx nitrat. Antim. *vel* Pulv. Jacobi,	gr. v. to xii.
			vel Antim. uſt. cum Nitro.	
			Febrifuge, ſudorific.	

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Tartar. Emetic. *vel Antimon. tartariſat.* Emetic, ſudorific.	gr. i. to vi.
			Vin. Antimonial.	gutt. v. to ʒſſ.
			Vin. è Tartar. Emetic. *vel. Vin. Antimon. tartariſat.* Violently emetic.	
			Proportions: Tartar. Emetic. Aq. fervent. Vin. Alb,	gr. v. ad ʒij. ʒi.
			Preparation: Diſſolve the tartariſed antimony in the boiling water, then add the wine.	
Arabicum. Gum Arabic. Demulcent.		ʒij.	Mucilago Gum. Arabic.	(ʒiv. ad ʒviij.)
			Emulſio Arabic.	ad libit.
			Proportions: Lac Amygdal. Muc. G. Arabic. To be added while beating the almonds.	lb. ij. ʒij.
Ariſtolochia tenuis. Root. Birthwort. Aromatic, tonic.		℈i. to ʒij.		
Arnica. Leopard's bane. Acrid, ſtimulant, diaphoretic.	Herb, flowers, and root.	℈i. to ʒi.	Decoct. Arnicæ.	lb. i. indies. (ʒi. flor. lb. i.)
			Extract Arnicæ.	ʒij. to iv. indies.
Arſenicum. Arſenic. Tonic.		gr. ¼ to iij.	Solut. Arſenic.	(gr. iv. to lb. i.) a table ſpoonful.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Arum.	Root.		Conſerv. Ari,	ʒſſ. to ʒiſſ.
Wake-robin.		℈ſſ. to ʒi.	*Proportions:*	
Acrid, ſtimulant, diuretic.			Ari,	lb. i.ſſ.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i. ſſ.
Artemiſia.	Leaves.		Decoct.	ʒi. to ℈ij.
Mugwort.		ʒi. to ʒi.		
Tonic, emmenagogue.				
Aſafœtida.		gr. x. to ʒſſ.	Pil. Gum.	℈i.
Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic, expectorant.			*vel Pil. Aſafœtidæ com.*	
			Tinct. fœtida,	gutt. x. to ʒi.
			vel Tinct. Aſafœtidæ.	
Aſarum.	Leaves.		Pulv. ſternutat.	℈i. to ʒi.
Aſarabacca,		gr. ii. to gr. v.	*vel Pulv. Aſari Comp.*	
Erthine.			*Proportions:*	
			Aſari Majoran. Mari Syriac. Lavend. ā ʒi. m. f.	
			Anglicè *herb ſnuff.*	
Aurant. Hiſpalenſe.	Leaf and flower,	gr. x. to ʒi.	Aq. Cort. Aurant.	ʒij. to iv.
			Syrup. Cort. Aur.	ʒi.
Antiſpaſmodic.			Conſerv. Aurant.	ad libit.
	Juice of fruit, and outer rind.		*Proportions:*	
			Cort. Aurant.	ʒiv.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i.
Carminative, ſtomachic.				
Seville Orange.		ad libit.		
Avena.	Seed.		Decoct. Avenæ,	ad libit.
Oats.				
Nutritive, emollient.				
Balſamum Canadenſe.		gtt. xx. to xxx.		
Canada Balſam.				
Stimulant, balſamic, diuretic.				
Balſam Copaibæ.		gtt. xx. to xxx.		
Capivi Balſam.				
Stimulant, balſamic, diuretic.				

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Balsam Gileadense. Balsam of Gilead. Stimulant, balsamic.		gtt. x. to xl.		
Balsam Peruvian. Balsam of Peru. Stimulant, attenuant.		gtt. x. to xl.		
Balsam Toletan. Balsam of Tolu. Stimulant, corroborant, expectorant.		gr. v. to ℈i.	Tinct. Totelan. *Proportions:* Balsam. Tolelan. ℥i. ff. Sp. Vini rectificat. ℥ij.	
Bardana. Burdock. Aperient, diuretic, sudorific.	Root.	℈i. to ℥i.	Decoct. Bardanæ, ℥ij. sæpe. (℥ij. to lb. i.)	
Barilla. (Impure Fossile Alkali.)			Soda purificata. ℈ss. to ℈i. Sal Rupellensis, ℥ss. to ℥x. *vel Soda tartarisata.* Sal Glauberi. ℥v. to ℥x. *vel Soda vitriolata.*	
Belladonna. Deadly Night-shade. Narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent.	Leaves.	gr. i. to vi.	Infus. Belladon. (gr. i. to ℥i.) Extract. Bellad.	℥i. gr. i. to iv.
Barytes. Tonic, diuretic, deobstruent.			Barytes muriata,	gutt. v. to x.
Benzoinum. Benjamin.		gr. iv. to xv.	Flor. Benzoin. *vel Acidum Benzoicum.* Tinct. Benzoin. Elix. Traumat. *vel Tinct. Benzo. Comp.*	gr. iv. to vi. gutt. x. to xl. gutt. x. to xxx.
Bistorta. Bistort, or Snake-weed. Astringent.	Root.	gr. x. to ℥i.		
Bolus Gallicus. French Bole. Antacid, absorbent.		℈i. to ℥i.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Borax. Tincal. Deobſtruent, diuretic, detergent.		gr. x. to ʒij.	Sal ſedativ. Hombergii.	gr. iij. to ʒi.
Bryonia. Briony. Acrid, cathartic, diuretic.	Root.			
Calx viva. Quicklime.			Aq. Calcis, *Proportions:* Calcis, lb. ß. Aq. diſtillat. fervent. lb. xii. Mix, and, after ſtanding an hour in a covered veſſel, decant off the clear. Lixivium cauſtic. gtt. xv. to xl. *vel Aq. Lixiv. cauſtic.* Lix. cauſt. acer. mit.	ʒiv. to lb. i.
Cajeputæ Ol. Cajeput Oil. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic, ſudorific.		gtt. iii. to xii.		
Camphora. Camphire. Antiſeptic, diaphoretic, antiſpaſmodic.		gr. iij. to ʒß.	Sp. vinoſ. camph. Emulſio camphorat. *Proportions:* Camphoræ, Amygdal. dulc. decorticat. x. Sacchar. pur. Aq. pur. *Preparation:* Grind the camphor and almonds well together in a ſtone mortar, and add by degrees the water; then ſtrain the liquor, and diſſolve in it the ſugar.	ʒi. ʒi. ʒvi.
Canella alba. Wild Cinnamon. Stimulant, aromatic, ſtomachic.	Bark.	gr. iv. to vj.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Cancer. Crab. Antacid, abſorbent.			Oculi Cancrorum, Chelæ Cancror.	℈i. to ʒi. ℈i. to ʒi.
Cantharis. Spaniſh Fly. Acrid, ſtimulant, diuretic.		gr. ſſ. to ij.	Tinct. Cantharid. *Proportions:* Canthar. Coccinell. Sp. Vin. ten.	gutt. xx. to xxx. gr. v. gr. i½. ʒi.
Cardamine. Lady's Smock. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic.		℈i. to ʒi.		
Cardamom. minus. Leſſer Cardamom. Stimulant, carminative, ſtomachic.		gr. iij. to ʒſſ.	Tinct. Cardamom. *Proportions:* Sem. Cardamom. Sp. Vin. ten. Tinct. Cardamom. compoſ. *Proportions:* Sem. Cardamom.—Carvi. Coccinell. Cinn. Uvarum paſſarum demptas acinis, Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi. ſſ. ʒij. ʒi. to ʒiij. ā gr. xv. ʒſſ. ʒij. ʒiv.
Carduus benedict. Holy Thiſtle. Tonic, ſtomachic.	Leaves.	gr. xv. to ʒi.	Infuſ. Cardui. (ʒi. ad aq. lb. i.)	
Carvi. Carraway.	Seeds.		Ol. Carvi, Aq. Carvi, ſpirit. *vel Spiritus Carvi.*	gutt. iij. ʒij. to iv. ʒi.
Caryophyll. arom. Clove. Stimulant, aromatic.	Fruit.	gr. iij. to ʒſſ.	Ol. Cary.	gutt. iij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Caryophyllum rubrum. Clove July flower. Cordial, aromatic.			Syr. Caryoph.	ʒi. to ℥i.
Caſcarilla. Tonic, ſtomachic.	Bark.	gr. iv. to xij.	Infuſ. Caſcarill. (℥i. ad aq. lb. i.)	℥iij.
			Extract. Caſcarill.	gr. x. to ʒſſ.
			Tinct. Caſcarill. *Proportions:* Caſcarill. Sp. Vini ten.	ʒi. ℥i.
Caſſia fiſtularis. Caſſia of the Cane. Aromatic, laxative.	Fruit.	ʒij. to ℥i.	Elect. Caſſiæ,	ʒſſ. to ℥i.
Caſſia lignea. Caſſia Bark. Aromatic, ſtomachic.	Bark & flowers.	℈i. to ij.	Aq. Caſſiæ,	℥ij. to iv.
Caſtoreum. Caſtor. Antiſpaſmodic, emmenagogue.		gr. iv. to ℈i.	Tinct. Caſtor. *Proportions:* Caſtor. Sp. Vini ten.	ʒſſ. ℥i.
			Tinct. Caſtor Comp. *Proportions:* Caſtor. Aſafœtid. Sp. Ammoniæ, *Preparation:* Digeſt ſix days in a cloſe veſſel, and ſtrain.	℥i. ℥ſſ. lb. i.
Catechu. Japan Earth. Aſtringent.		℈i. to ʒſſ.	Tinct. Catechu. *Proportions:* Catechu. Gum. Sp. Vini ten.	ʒſſ. ʒi. ℥ij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Electuar. Catechu.	
			Proportions:	
			Catechu,	ʒiv.
			Kino,	ʒij.
			Cort. Cinn. nucl. fructus Myriſticæ,	ā ʒi.
			Opii (in Vin. alb. diſſuſ. q. ſ.)	ʒi. ſſ.
			Syr. Roſæ,	lb. iij.
			Infuſ. Catechu.	
			Proportions:	
			Catechu,	ʒij. ſſ.
			Cort. Cinn.	ʒſſ.
			Aq. fervent.	℥vij.
			Syr. Simpl.	ʒi.
			Preparation:	
			Macerate the catechu and cinnamon in water two hours, in a cloſe veſſel; then ſtrain, and add the ſyrup.	
Centaur. minus. Leſſer Centaury. Tonic, ſtomachic.			Infuſ. Centaur.	
			Proportion:	
			Centaur. ʒi. ad aq. lb. i.	
Cera alba et flava. White and Yellow Wax.			Emulſio Ceræ flav.	
			Proportions:	
			Ceræ flav. et G. Arabic. ā.	
Ceruſſa Acetata, vel Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of **Lead.**		gr. ½ to gr. i.	Tinct. Ceruſſ. Acetat. *vel Tinct. Antiphthiſic.*	gutt. xv. to xxx.
Chamæmelum. Chamomile. Tonic, ſtomachic.	Single flower.	gr. v. to ʒi.	Decoct.	
			Proportions:	
			Chamœmel.	ʒi.
			Sem. Carvi,	ʒſſ.
			Aq. pur.	lb. v.
			Preparation:	
			Boil fifteen minutes, and ſtrain.	

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Cicuta. Hemlock.	Leaves, flower, and seed.	gr. v. to 128.	Extr. Cicut.	gr. v. to ℈i.
Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.				
Cineres clavellati. Pot or Pearl-ash.			Lixiv. purificat.	gr. iij. to v.
			Tart. regenerat. *vel Lixiva acetata.*	ʒi.
			Tart. vitriolat. *vel Lixiva vitriolata.*	ʒi. to v.
Stimulant, diuretic.			Tart. solubile. *Lixiva tartarisata.*	ʒss. to ʒi.
Cinara. Artichoke.	Juice.	ʒss. to ʒi.		
Tonic, diuretic.				
Cinnamomum. Cinnamon.	Bark.	gr. v. to ℈i.	Pulv. Aromat. *Proportions:* Cinn. Sem. Cardamom. Zinziber. Piperis long.	ā ʒij. ʒi.
Stimulant, astringent, aromatic.			Elect. Aromatic. *Proportions:* Zedoar. Croci, Pulv. Chel. Cancror. Cinn. Myrist. Caryoph. Aromat. Cardamom. Sacchar. pur.	ā lb. ss. ʒxvi. ā ʒij. ʒi. ʒss. lb. ij.
			Tinct. Cinn. *Proportions:* Cinn. Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi. ss. ʒij.
			Tinct. Cinn. Comp. *Proportions:* Cinn. Sem. Cardamom. Piperis long. Zinziber. Sp. Vini ten.	ʒi. ss. gr. xlv. ā ʒ ss. lb. ss.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Coccinella.				
Cochineal.		gr. xij. to ʒſſ.		
Cordial.				
Cochlearia.	Leaves.		*Proportions:*	
Scurvy Graſs.		℈ſſ. to ℈ij.	Succ. Cochlear.	lb. ij.
Stimulant, attenuant.			Buccabung. Naſturt.	
			Aquat.	ā lb. i.
			Aurant. Hiſpan.	ʒxx.
Colchicum.	Root.		Syrup. Colchici.	
Meadow Saffron.		gr. ſſ. to gr. iij.	*Proportions:*	
Acrid, diuretic, cathartic.			Colchici recent.	ʒi.
			Acet.	ʒxvi.
			Sacchar. pur.	ʒxxxvi.
			Oxymel. Colchici,	ʒi. to ʒi.
			Proportions:	
			Colchici recent.	ʒi.
			Acet. diſtillat.	lb. i.
			Mellis deſpumat.	lb. ij.
Colocynthis.	Fruit.		Extract. Colocynth. Comp.	
Bitter Apple.		gr. v. to ℈i.		gr. v. to ʒſſ.
Strongly cathartic.			Colocynth.	ʒvi.
			Aloes,	ʒi. ſſ.
			Scammon.	ʒſſ.
			Sem. Carvi,	ʒi.
Columbæ.	Root.		Tinct. Columbæ.	
Columbo.		gr. x. to ℈i.	*Proportions:*	
Tonic, ſtomachic.			Columbæ,	gr. xxxviij.
			Sp. Vini,	ʒi.
Contrayerva.	Root.		Pulv. Cont. Com.	
Counter-poiſon.		gr. vi. to ʒſſ.	*Proportions:*	
Stimulant, antiſeptic, diaphoretic.			Contrayerv.	ʒv.
			Pulv. Chel. Cancror.	lb. i. ſſ.
Coriandrum.	Seed.	℈i. to ʒi.		
Coriander.				
Stimulant, carminative.				

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Cornu Cervi. Hartſhorn. Abſorbent, antacid.		℈ſſ. to ʒi.	Decoct. alb. *Proportions:* C. C. uſt. G. Arabic. Aq. diſtillat. *Preparation:* Boil to lb. ij. conſtantly ſtirring, and ſtrain.	ʒij. ʒvi. lb. iij.
Cortex Peruvianus. Peruvian Bark.		℈i. to ʒi.	Extract. C. P. Decoct. C. P. *vel Decoct. Cinchonæ.* Tinct. C. P. *vel Tinct. Cinchonæ.*	gr. v. to ℈i. lb. i. to ij. ind. ʒi.
Creta alba. Chalk. Abſorbent, antacid.		℈i. to ʒi.	Pulv. Cret. Comp. *Proportions:* Cret. preparat. Cinn. Tormentillæ G. Arabic. Piper long. Pulv. Cret. comp. cum Opio. *Proportions:* P. Cret. Comp. Opii, Potio Cretacea Trochiſci Cretæ. *Proportions:* Cret. preparat. Cancr. Chel. preparat. Cinn. Sacchar. pur. Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ.	℈i. to ℈ij. lb. ſſ. ʒiv. ā ʒiij. ʒſſ. ʒviij. ʒiſſ. ʒſſ. ʒij. ā ʒiij.
Crocus. Saffron. Cordial.	Chives.	gr. v. to ℈i.	Tinct. Croci, *Proportions:* Croci, Sp. Vin. ten. *Preparation:* Digeſt five days, and filter through paper. Syrup. Croci,	gutt. x. to ʒi. ʒi. ʒxv. ʒi. to ʒij.

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Cuprum Vitriolatum. Blue Vitriol. Strongly emetic, in from gr. iij. to gr. x. Tonic, in from ¼ to gr. i.				
Cuprum Ammoniacum. Astringent, antiepileptic.		gr. ½ to gr. ij.	*Preparation:* Two parts of blue vitriol, rubbed with three parts of prepared ammoniac, in a glass mortar, till united; then dried, and kept in a close vessel.	
Curcuma. Turmeric. Tonic, deobstruent.	Root.	℈i. to ʒi.		
Cursuta. Yellow Gentian. Tonic, stomachic.	Root.	gr. x. to ℈ij.		
Cydonium malum. Quince. Astringent, subacid.	Fruit and seeds.		Mucilag. Sem. *Proportions:* Sem. ʒi. ad aq. ʒviij. *Preparation:* Boil with a slow fire a few minutes, then strain.	
Cynosbatus. Wild Briar, or Hop Tree. Cooling, restringent.			Conserv. Cynosbat. *Proportions:* Cynosbat. lb. i. Sacchar. pur. ʒxx.	
Daucus Sylvest. Wild Carrot. Stomachic, diuretic.		℈i. to ʒi.		
Digitalis. Fox-glove. Acrid, diuretic.	Plant.	gr. i. to viij.	Infus. Digitat. *Proportions:* Digitat. ʒi. Aq. bullient. lb. ff.	
Dolichos. Coweech. Anthelmintic.	Down of the pod.	gr. v. to x.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Dulcumara. Woody Nightſhade. Narcotic, diuretic, reſolvent.	Roots.		Decoct. dulc.	℥ſſ. to ℥iv.
			Proportions:	
			Dulc.	℥ij.
			Aq. diſtillat.	lb. iv.
			Boiled to	lb. ij.
Elaterium. Wild Cucumber. Strongly cathartic.	Root.	gr. ſſ. to gr. iij.		
Ferrum. Iron. Aſtringent, detergent, deobſtruent.			Limatura,	gr. iv. to viij.
			Mars ſaccharat.	gr. iv. to viij.
			Vitriol. calcinat.	gr. ſſ. to iij.
			vel Ferrum vitr. exſiccat.	
			Colcothar. vitriol.	gr. ſſ. to iij.
			vel ——— *uſtum.*	
			Flores martiales,	gr. vi. to ℈i.
			vel Ferrum ammoniacale.	
			Tinct. Ferri Mar.	gtt. x. to xx.
			Sal Chalybis, *vel* Vitriol. Martis,	gr. ij. to vi.
			vel Ferrum vitriolatum.	
			Ferr. tartariſat.	gr. iij. to xv.
			Tinct. Ferri muriat.	gtt. xv. to ℥i.
			Proportions:	
			Ferr. Ammon.	℥ij.
			Sp. Vin.	℥i.
Filix Mas. Male Fern. Aſtringent, anthelmintic.	Root.	℥i. to ℥iij.		
Fœniculum dulce. Sweet Fennel. Stimulant, diuretic, carminative.	Seeds.	℈i.		
Fuligo Ligni. Woodſoot. Tonic, antiſpaſmodic.		gr. x. to ℈i.	Tinct. Fuligin.	gutt. x. to ℥i.
Fumaria. Fumitory. Tonic, deobſtruent.	Leaves.	℥ſſ. to i.	Infuſ. Fumar.	℥ij. to lv.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Galbanum preparat. Galban. Antiſpaſmodic.		gr. x. to xv.	Pill. Galban. Comp. *Proportions:* Galban. Opopan. Myrrhæ Sagapen. ā ʒi. Aſafœtid. ʒſſ. Syr. Croci, q. ſ.	gr. x. to ʒſſ.
Galla. Gall. Strongly aſtringent.		gr. x. to ʒſſ.		
Gambogia. Gamboge. Strongly cathartic.		gr. ij. to vi.		
Gentiana. Gentian. Tonic, ſtomachic.	Root.	gr. x. to ʒij.	Extr. Gentian. gr. v. to ʒſſ. Infuſ. Amar. ʒſſ. to ʒi.ſſ. *vel Infuſ. Gentiani Comp.* *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒi. Cort. Limon. recent. ʒſſ. Cort. Aurant. ſiccat. ʒi.ſſ. Aq. fervent. ʒxij. *Preparation:* Macerate an hour, and ſtrain. Vin. Gentian. C. *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒſſ. Cinchon. ʒi. Cort. aurant. Hiſpan. ʒij. Canellæ Alb. ʒi. Sp. Vin. ten. ʒiv. Vin. Alb. lb. ii.ſſ. *Preparation:* Firſt pour on the ſpirit, and, after 24 hours, add the wine; then macerate for three days, and ſtrain. Elix. ſtomach. ʒſſ. *vel Tinct. Amar. vel G. c.* *Proportions:* Gentian. ʒſſ. Cort. Aurant. ſicc. gr. xv. Sem. Cardamom. gr. vij. ſſ. Sp. Vin. ten. ʒi.	

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Tinct. Ipecac.	ʒff. to ʒi.ff.
			vel Vin. Ipecac.	
			Proportions:	
			Ipecacuhan.	ʒff.
			Vin. Alb.	ʒi.
Juniperus.	Berry		Infuſ. Juniper.	ʒij.
Juniper.	and top.	ʒij. Bacc.	*Proportions:*	
Stimulant, ſtomachic, diuretic.			Baccar. ʒij. ad Aq. diſtillat.	lb. i.
			Ol. Juniperi,	gutt. iij.
			Sp. Junip. Comp.	ʒi.
			Proportions:	
			Baccar. Junip.	lb. i.
			Sem. Carvi, fœnicul. dule.	ā ʒi.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	cong. i.
Inglands.		ʒi. to ʒij.		
The Walnut Tree.				
Tonic, anthelmintic.				
Kino.		gr. viij. to xij.	Tinct. è Kino,	ʒff. to i.
Gum Kino.			*Proportions:*	
Aſtringent.			Kino,	ʒij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	lb. i. ff.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt eight days, and ſtrain.	
Lavendula.	Flower		Ol. Lavend.	gutt. i. to v.
Layender.	and tops.	℈i. to iij.	Sp. Lavend.	ʒij.
Stimulant, aromatic.			Sp. Lavend. Comp.	ʒff. to ʒij.
			Proportions:	
			Sp. Lavend.	lb. iij.
			— Roſmarin.	lb. i.
			Cinn. fruct. Nucis.	
			Myrrh.	ā ʒff.
			Santol. rubr.	ʒi.
Lichen Iſlandicus.		℈i. to iij.	Mucilag. Lichen.	
Iceland Liverwort.			*Proportions:*	
Nutritive, demulcent.			Lichen.	ʒi. ad aq. ʒxx.

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical,*	*Dose.*
Lignum Campachense. Logwood. Astringent.		gr. x. to ℈i.	Extr. L. C. Decoct. L. C. (℥iij. to lb. ij.)	gr. v. to xv. ℥iv. sæpe.
Lilium album. White Lily. Emollient.	Root.	℈i. to ʒi.	Mucilag. Rad.	ad libit.
Limon. Lemon. Cooling, antiseptic, astringent.	Juice, outer rind, &c.		Succ. Limon. Syrup. Limon. Aq. Limon. Ol. Limon.	℥i. to ℥ij. ℥i. ℥ij. to iv. gutt. ij. to v.
Linum. Linseed. Emollient, demulcent.			Infus. Lin. (℥ss. to lb. ss.) Ol. Lini,	ad libit. ℥ss. to ℥i.
Lobelia. Blue Cardinal Flower. Cathartic, antisyphilitic.	Root.		Decoct. Rad. sicc. lb. ij. indies. (℥iv. to lb. v.)	
Manna. Manna. Laxative.		℥ij.	Serum Mannæ,	ad libit.
Magnesia alba. Magnesia. Antacid, laxative.		℈i. to ʒij.	Trochisci Magnes. *Proportions:* Magnes. ustæ. Sacchar. pur. Zinziber, Mucilag. G. Arabic.	ad libit. ℥iv. ℥ij. ℈i. q. s.
Masticbe. Mastic. Stimulant, tonic, balsamic.		gr. ij. to xij.		
Melampodium. Black Hellebore.	Root.	gr. vi. to ʒss.	Extr. Melam. Tinct. Melamp.	gr. v. to ℈ss. ʒi. to ʒiij.
Mel. despumat. Honey. Attenuant, aperient.		ʒij. to ʒi.	Mel. Acetat. *Proportions:* Mellis despumat. Acet. distillat. Cooling, expectorant.	ʒi. to ʒij. lb. ij. lb. i.

Simple. *Parts uſed.* *Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.* *Doſe.*
Mentha Pipirit. Leaves.	Ol. Menthæ, gutt. iij.
Peppermint.	Aq. Menth. ℥ij. to iv.
Stimulant, ſtomachic, carminative.	Spirit. ℥i.
	vel Sp. Menthæ.
Mentha Sativa. gr. x. to ʒi.	Infuſ. Callid. *vel* Thea.
Spearmint.	(℥i. to lb. i.) ad libit.
Stimulant, ſtomachic.	
Menyanthes. ℈i. to ij.	
Marſh Trefoil.	
Mezereon. gr. ff. to iij.	Decoct. Mez. ℥iv. to lb. ij. ind.
Acrid, ſtimulant, alterative.	*Proportions:*
	Cort. Rad. Mezer. ʒij.
	Rad. Glycyrrh. ʒff.
	Aq. diſtillat. lb. iij.
	Preparation:
	Boil to lb. ij. and ſtrain.
Millepedæ. ʒi. to ʒij.	Vin. Millep. ʒi. to ʒiij.
Slaters or Woodlice.	
Diuretic, deobſtruent.	
Moſchus. gr. v. to ℈i.	Tinct. Moſchi.
Muſk.	*Proportions:*
Diaphoretic, antiſpaſmodic.	Moſchi, ʒi.
	Sp. Vin. rect. ℥vi.
	Preparation:
	Digeſt ten days, and ſtrain.
	Mixtur. Moſchat.
	Proportions:
	Aq. Roſar. ℥iij.
	Moſchi, ℈i.
	G. Arabic. Sacchar. pur. ā ʒff.
	Preparation:
	Rub the muſk with the ſugar, then with the gum, and add the roſe-water gradually.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Myrrha.		gr. iij. to xij.	Tinct. Myrrh.	ʒi. to ʒiſſ.
Myrrh.			*Proportions:*	
Stimulant, attenuant.			Myrrh.	ʒi.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥i.
			Sp. Vin. rectificat.	ʒij.
			Pulv. Myrrh. Comp.	
			Antiſpaſmodic, emmenagogue.	
			Proportions:	
			Myrrh. Sabin. Rutæ Caſtor. Ruſſic.	ā ʒi.
Nicotiana.			Inſuſ. Nicot. gutt. lx. to cxx.	
Tobacco.			Vin. Nicot.	idem.
Narcotic, diuretic, expectorant.			*Proportions:*	
			Fol. Nicot.	ʒi.
			Vin. Alb. Hiſpan.	lb. i.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt ſeven days, and ſtrain.	
Nitrum.		gr. v. to ℈i.	Trochiſci Nitri.	ad libit.
Nitre.			*Proportions:*	
Refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic.			Nitri,	℈i.
			Sacchar. pur.	ʒi.
			Tragacanth.	gr. iij.
			Aq. diſtillat.	q. ſ.
Nux Moſchata, vel Myriſtica.		gr. v. to ℈i.	Ol. Myriſtic.	gutt. i. to iij.
			Aq. Nuc. ſpirit. *vel Sp. Myriſticæ.*	ʒij. to ʒi.
Nutmeg.				
Stimulant, aromatic, hipnotic.				
Olibanum.		℈i. to ℈ij.		
Frankincenſe.				
Stimulant, balſamic.				
Olea expreſſa.		ʒj.		
Expreſſed Oils.				
Emollient, lubricating.				

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Opium.		gr. i. to cxx.	Pil. pacific.	gr. x. to ℈i.
			vel Pil. Opii.	
			Proportions:	
			Opii pur.	ʒij.
			Extract. Glycyrrh.	ʒi.
			L. Laudanum. gt. xxx. to ʒi.	
			vel Tinct. Opii.	
			Proportions:	
			Opii,	gr. iv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi.
			Pulv. Opiatus,	gr. v. to x.
			Proportions:	
			Opii,	ʒi.
			Corn. Cervi uſt.	ʒix.
			Elect. Thebaic.	ʒij. to ʒſſ.
			vel Electuar. Opiatum.	
			Proportions:	
			Cort. Cinn. Cardamom. minor. Rad. Zinziber in Pulv. trit.	ā ʒij.
			Pulv. Rad. Virgin. Serpentar.	ʒiij.
			Opii (in Vin. Alb. q. ſ. diſſuſ.)	ʒſſ.
			Mellis deſpumat.	lb. i.
			Elix. Paregoric.	ʒj.
			vel Tinct. Opii camphorat.	
			Proportions:	
			Opii Flor. Benzoës,	ā gr. ij.
			Camphoræ,	gr. i. ſſ.
			Ol. Aniſi eſſent.	gutt. ij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi.
			Trochiſci Bechici,	3 *vel* 4 indies.
			vel Troch. Glycyrr. cum Op.	
			Proportions:	
			Opii,	ʒij.
			Balſam. Totelan.	ʒſſ.
			Syr. Simpl.	ʒviij.
			Extract. Glycyrrh. aq. call. mollit.	ʒv.
			G. Arabic.	ʒv.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Preparation: Rub the opium with the balſam until it is diſſolved; then, by degrees, the ſyrup and extract of liquorice, ſoftened with warm water. While beating diligently, gradually ſprinkle the gum arabic, powdered and exſiccate, ſo as to form troches each of gr. x.	
Papaver. Poppy. Anodyne, narcotic.	Head.		Syrup. Diacodion. *vel Syrup. Papav. albi.*	ʒi. to ʒi.
			Extr. Papaver.	gr. i. to v.
Petroleum. Barbadoes Tar. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic.			Ol. Petreoli. gutt. x. to xxx.	
			Petreol. Sulphurat. gutt. v. to xx.	
			Proportions: Flor. Sulphuris, ʒiv. Ol. Petreol. ʒxvi. *Preparation:* Boil till they unite into a maſs.	
Pimenta. Jamaica Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative.	Berry.	gr. v. to ℈i.	Aq. Piment. Ol. Piment. Sp. Pimenta.	ʒi. to ʒiij. gutt. iij. to v. ʒi. to ʒi.
Pulſatilla Nigricans. Meadow Anemone. Acrid, ſtimulant, reſolvent.	Herb and flower.		Extr. Pulſat. Aq. Pulſat.	gr. v. to ℈i. ʒij.
Piper Indicum, vel Capſicum, (the Capſule.) Guinea Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.		gr. v. to x.		

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Piper Longum. Long Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.	Fruit.	gr. v. to ℈i.		
Piper Nigrum. Black Pepper. Stimulant, aromatic.	Berry.	gr. v. to ℈i.		
Pix Liquida. Tar. Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, deobstruent.			Aq. Picis Liquid. *Proportion:* Picis, lb. i. ad aq. cong. i. *Preparation:* Stir them frequently, and in two days decant off the liquor.	℥iv. to lb. ff.
Pyrethrum. Pellitory. Acrid, stimulant, attenuant.	Root.	gr. iij. to ℈i.		
Quassia. Quassy. Tonic stomachic.	Wood, bark, & root.	gr. x. to ℈i.	Infus. Quass.	ʒij. to lb. i.
Quercus. Oak. Astringent.	Bark.	gr. xv. to ʒ ff.		
Quercus Marina. Sea Wreck. Stimulant, balsamic.			Æthiop. Vegetabil.	ʒi. to ʒij.
Raphan. Rustic. Horse-Radish. Stimulant, attenuant, diuretic.	Root.	℈i. to ʒi.	Aq. Raphan.	℥ij. to ℥iv.
Radix Indica Lopez. Indian or Lopez's Root. Tonic, stomachic.		℥ ff.		
Rhamnus Cathart. Buck-Thorn. Purgative.	Root.	ʒi. to iij.	Syr. Rhamn.	℥i. to ℥iij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Rheum. Rhubarb. Purgative, aſtringent, ſtomachic.	Root.	gr. x. to ℈i.	Pil. ſtomach. *vel Pil. Rhei Comp.*	gr. xv. to ʒſſ.
			Infuſ. Rhei,	ʒſſ. to ʒi.ſſ.
			Proportions:	
			Rad. Rhei,	ʒſſ.
			Aq. bullent.	ʒviij.
			Sp. Cinn.	ʒi.
			Preparation:	
			Macerate the rhubarb with the water in a cloſe veſſel, for a night; then add the ſpirit of cinnamon, and ſtrain.	
			Pil. Rhei Comp.	gr. xv. to ʒſſ.
			Proportions:	
			Rad. Rhei,	ʒij.
			Aloes,	ʒi.ſſ.
			Myrrh.	ʒi.
			Kali vitriolat.	gr. xv.
			Ol. Menth. ſativ.	gutt. viij.
			Syr. Cort. Aurant.	q. ſ.
			Tinct. Rhei,	ʒij. to ʒſſ.
			Proportions:	
			Rhei,	ʒſſ.
			Cardamom.	gr. viij.
			Croci,	gr. iv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi.
			Tinct. Rhei Comp.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.ſſ.
			Proportions:	
			Rhei,	ʒſſ.
			Rad. Glycyrrh.	gr. viij.
			Zinziber. Croci,	ā gr. iv.
			Aq. diſtillat.	ʒſſ.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒiij.
			Tinct. Rhei cum Aloe.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.
			Proportions:	
			Rhei,	℈ij.
			Aloes Soccot.	ʒi.
			Sem. Cardamom.	℈ij.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒv.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt ſeven days, and ſtrain.	

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Tinct. Rhei amara,	ʒff. to ʒi. ff.
			Proportions:	
			Rhei,	ʒi.
			Gentian.	℈ij.
			Serpent. Virgin.	gr. x.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒv.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt ſeven days, and ſtrain.	
			Tinct. Rhei dulc.	ʒij. to ʒff.
			Proportions:	
			Tinct. Rhei,	lb. ij. ff.
			Sacchar. Condit.	ʒiv.
			Vinum Rhei,	ʒff. to ʒi. ff.
			Proportions:	
			Rhei,	ʒij. ff.
			Cardamom.	ʒ ff.
			Croci,	gr. xv.
			Vin. Alb.	ʒiv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒi.
Rhododendron. Acrid, narcotic, ſubaſtringent, tonic.	Herb.	gr. v. to x.	Decoct. Rhodod. (ʒij. to ʒx.)	ʒij. to v.
Ricinus. Caſtor. Mild laxative.	Seed.	gr. ij. to iij.	Ol. Ricini,	ʒff. to ʒi.
Roſæ pallidæ. Pale Roſes. Laxative, aromatic.	Petal.		Syr. Roſæ,	ʒi. to ʒff.
			Aq. Roſar.	ʒij. to iv.
			Syr. Roſar.	ʒi.
Roſæ rubræ. Red Roſes. Subaſtringent.	Petal.	℈i. to ʒi.	Conſerv. Roſar. rub.	ʒi. to ʒff.
			Proportions:	
			Roſar. rub.	ʒiv.
			Sacchar pur.	lb. i.
			Infuſ. Roſæ,	ʒij. to ʒiv.
			Proportions:	
			Roſar. rub.	ʒff.
			Aq. diſtillat. fervent.	lb. ii. ff.
			Acid. Vitriol. dilut.	ʒiij.
			Sacchar. pur.	ʒi. ff.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Preparation:	
			Firſt pour the water on the roſes, then the acid; macerate half an hour in a glaſs veſſel: when cold, ſtrain, and add the ſugar.	
			Mel Roſæ,	℥ij. to ℥ſſ.
			Syr. Roſar. rub.	℥i. to ℥ij.
			Proportions:	
			Petal. Roſ. rub. ſic.	℥vij.
			Aq. bullient.	lb.v.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb.vi.
			Preparation:	
			Infuſe the roſes in the water for a night; then boil them a little: ſtrain out the liquor; and, adding to it the ſugar, boil them to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup.	
Roſmarinus. Roſemary. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic,	Top & flower.	gr. x. to ℈ij.	Ol. Roſmarin. Sp. Roſmarin. Aq. Regin. Hung.	gutt. ij. to v. ℥ij. to ℥i. idem.
Rubia. Madder. Aſtringent, diuretic, emmenagogue.	Root.	℥ſſ. to ℈ij.		
Ruta. Rue. Tonic, antiſpaſmodic, attenuant, diuretic.	Herb.	℈ſſ. to ℥j.	Extract. Rutæ, Ol. Rutæ, Infuſ. Rutæ, (℥i. to lb. i.)	gr. x. to ℈i. gutt. iij. ℥ij.
Sabina. Savine. Stimulant, antiſpaſmodic, diuretic.	Leaf.	gr. xvi. to ℈ij.	Extr. Sab. Decoct. Sabin. (℥i. to lb. iij.) Ol. Sabin. Tinct. Sabin. Comp.	gr. x. to ℥ſſ. ℥ij. to iv. gutt. iij. to v. gutt. xx. to ℥i.
			Proportions:	
			Extr. Sabin.	℥ſſ.
			Tinct. Caſtor.	℥i.
			Tinct. Myrrh.	℥ſſ.

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
Sagapenum.		gr. v. to ℈i. ff.		
Sagapen. Aperient, deobstruent, antispasmodic.				
Sal Ammoniacum.		gr. x. to ʒ ff.	Sal. Ammon. vol. gr. v. to ℈i. *vel Ammon. præparata.*	
Ammoniac Salt. Aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic.			Sp. Sal. Am. gutt. xv. to ʒi. *vel Aq. Ammoniæ.*	
			Sp. Sal. Am. cum Calce, *vel Aq. Am. caustic.*	
			Sp. Sal. Am. Vin. gutt. x. to ʒi. *vel Sp. Ammoniæ.*	
			Sp. Salin. arom. gutt. x. to xl. *vel Sp. Am. aromat.*	
			Sp. volat. fœtid. gtt. x. to xxx. *vel Sp. Am. fœtid.*	
			Sp. Mindereri, ʒij. to ʒi. *vel Aq. Am. acetat.*	
Sal Marin. Hisp. vel Sal. Muriaticus.		ʒi.	Sp. Sal. Marin. *vel Soda Muriata.*	gutt. v.
Sea Salt. Stimulant, cathartic.				
Salix.	Bark.			
Willow. Tonic, astringent.		℈ij. to ʒi.		
Salvia.	Leaf.		Infus. Salviæ, (ʒij. to lb. i.)	ad libit.
Sage. Stimulant, diaphoretic, stomachic.		gr. xv. to ℈ij.		
Sambucus.	Inner bark, flower, berry.		Decoct. Samb. (flor. mp. i. to ʒvij.)	ʒ ff. to i.
Elder. Cathartic, discutient, aperient, deobstruent.			Rob. Samb.	ʒi. to ʒi.
Sal Cathart. amar. vel Magnesia vitriolata.				
Bitter Cathartic Salt. Purgative.		ʒij. to ʒ ff.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood. Aſtringent.		gr. x. to ℈ij.		
Santalum Citrinum. Yellow Sanders. Tonic, ſtimulant, aromatic.	Wood.	℈i. to ℈ij.		
Santalum Rubrum. Red Sanders. Colorant to ſpirits.	Wood.			
Santonicum. Wormſeed. Subacrid, tonic, ſtomachic, vermifuge.	Tops.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.		
Sapo alb. Hiſpan. Caſtile Soap. Aperient, diuretic, detergent.		gr. x. to ʒi.		
Sarſaparilla. Alterative, diaphoretic.	Root.	℈i. to ʒi.	Decoct. Sarſæ, lb. ij. indies. *Proportions:* Sarſæ concif. ʒvi. Aq. lib. viij. *Preparation:* Macerate the ſarſaparilla in a boiling heat; then bruiſe it, and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours; then boil to lb. iv. and ſtrain.	
Saſſafras. Stimulant, aperient, diaphoretic.	Wood, root, & bark.	℈i. to ʒi.	Infuſ. Saſſafras, (ʒi. ad lb. i.)	ʒij. ſæpe.
Scammoniam. Scammony. Cathartic.		gr. v. to xv.	Elect. Scammon. *Proportions:* Scammon. ʒi. ſſ. Carophyll. Aromat. Zinziber, ā ʒvi. Ol. Carvi eſſent. ʒſſ. Syr. Roſæ, q. ſ.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.

Simple.	*Parts used.*	*Dose.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Dose.*
			Pulv. Scam. Comp.	gr. x. to xv.
			Proportions:	
			Scammon. Extract. Jallap.	ā ʒij.
			Zinziber,	ʒiſſ.
			Pulv. Scammon. cum Aloe,	gr. x. to xv.
			Proportions:	
			Scammon.	ʒvi.
			Extract. Jallap. Aloes,	ā ʒi.ſſ.
			Zinziber,	ʒſſ.
			Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel.	gr. x. to ℈i.
			Proportions:	
			Scammon.	ʒſſ.
			Calomel. Sacchar. pur.	ā ʒij.
Scilla. Squill.	Root.	gr. v. to xv.	Pulv. Siccat.	gr. i. to viij.
			Conſerv. Scillæ,	ʒſſ. to ʒi.
			Proportions:	
			Scillæ recent.	ʒi.
			Sacchar. pur.	ʒv.
			Mel. Scillæ,	ʒſſ. to ʒij.
			Proportions:	
			Mellis deſpumat.	lb. iij.
			Tinct. Scillæ,	lb. ij.
			Preparation:	
			Boil to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup.	
			Oxymel Scillit.	ʒſſ. to ʒij.
			Proportions:	
			Mel. deſpumat.	lb. iij.
			Acet. Scillæ,	lb. ij.
			Preparation:	
			Boil to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup.	
			Pil. Scillæ,	gr. x. to ℈i.
			Proportion:	
			Scill. Sicc.	ʒi.

Acrid, expectorant, diuretic.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Zinziber Sapon.	ā ʒiij.
			Ammon. purif.	ʒi.
			Syr. Zinziber,	q ſ.
			Tinct. Scillæ, gutt. x. to xv.	
			Proportions:	
			Scill. Sicc.	gr. xv.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒij.
			Syr. Scillit.	ʒi. to ʒij.
			Proportions:	
			Acet. Scil.	lb. ij.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. iij. ff.
			Preparation:	
			Diſſolve the ſugar with a gentle heat, ſo as to form a ſyrup.	
			Vin. Scillit.	ʒ ff.
			(rad. ʒ ff. ad vin. lb. ij.)	
Scordium.		gr. ϑi. to ʒi.		
Water Germander.				
Tonic, diaphoretic.				
Seneka.	Root.		Decoct. Senekæ,	ʒi. ff. to ʒii.
Senega.		ϑi. to iij.	(ʒi. to lb. ij.)	
Acrid, diaphoretic, diuretic.			*Preparation:*	
			Boil to ʒxvi. and ſtrain.	
Senna.	Leaf.	ʒi. to ʒ ff.	Elect. Sennæ,	ʒi. to ʒ ff.
Cathartic.			*Proportions:*	
			Sennæ,	ʒviij.
			Caricar.	lb. i.
			Pulv. Tamarind.	
			Caſſiæ prun. Gallic.	ā lb. ff.
			Coriandr.	ʒvi.
			Glycyrrh.	ʒiij.
			Sacchar. pur.	lb. i. ff.
			Extract. Sennæ,	gr. x. to ʒ ff.
			Infuſ. Sennæ ſimplex,	ʒi. ff. to iij.
			Proportions:	
			Sennæ,	ʒi. ff.
			Zinziber,	ʒi.
			Aq. fervent.	lb. i.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
			Preparation: Macerate an hour in a covered veſſel, and ſtrain.	
			Infuſ. Sennæ Tartariſat.	ʒi. ff. to ʒiij.
			Proportions:	
			Sennæ,	ʒi. ff.
			Coriandr.	ʒff.
			Cryſt. Tartar.	ʒij.
			Aq. fervent.	lb. i.
			Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ,	ʒij. to ʒiv.
			Proportions:	
			Fruct. Tamarind.	ʒvi.
			Cryſtall. Tartar.	
			Sennæ,	ā ʒi.
			Sem. Coriand.	ʒff.
			Sacchar. non pur.	ʒff.
			Aq. bullient.	ʒviij.
			Preparation: Macerate in a cloſe earthen veſſel four hours, ſhaking it often, then ſtrain.	
			Pulv. Sennæ Comp. ℈i. to ʒi.	
			Proportions:	
			Sennæ Tartar. Cryſtall.	ā ʒij.
			Scammon.	ʒff.
			Zinziber,	ʒij.
			Tinct. Sennæ,	ʒff. to ʒi.
			Proportions:	
			Sennæ,	ʒiij.
			Carvi,	gr. xxiij.
			Cardamom.	viij.
			Uvar. paſſar.	ʒff.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒiv.
Serpentaria. Snake-root. Tonic, aromatic, ſtimulant, diaphoretic.	Root.	gr. x. to ʒff.	Decoct. Serpent. (rad. ʒij. to ʒvi.)	ʒi. ſæpe.
			Tinct. Serpent.	ʒi. to ʒiij.
			Proportions:	
			Serpent.	ʒi. ff.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	ʒij.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Sevum Ovillum preparat. Mutton Suet. Lubricating, emollient.			In Lact. Coct.	
Simarouba. Tonic, ſtomachic.	Bark.	gr. x. to ℈i.	Decoct. Simaroub. Aq.	℥iij. ad lb. i. ff.
Sinapi album. White Muſtard. Stimulant, attenuant.	Seeds.	℥i.	Serum. Sinapi. *Proportions.* Lact. lb. ij. Sinapi Coch. Menſ. ij. Coque ſimul. et cola.	
Sium. Water Parſnip. Tonic, diuretic, antiſcorbutic.	Herb. Juice.	℥ij. indies.		
Soda phoſphorata. Cathartic.		℥ff. to ℥i.		
Spermaceti, vel Sevum Ceti. Emollient, demulcent.		℥ff. to ℥i. ff.		
Spigelia. Indian Pink. Sedative, laxative, anthelmintic.	Root.	gr. x. to ℈i.		
Spiritus Vinoſus rectificat. Rectified Spirit of Wine. Stimulant.		℥ff. to ℥iij.		
Spiritus Vinoſus tenuior. Proof Spirit. Stimulant.		℥ff. to ℥i.		
Spongia uſta. Burnt Sponge. Antacid, abſorbent.		℈i. to ℈ij.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Stannum. Tin. Anthelmintic.	Filings and powder.	gr. x. to ʒij.		
Strammonium. Thorn Apple. Narcotic.		gr. i. to iij.	Extract. Stram.	gr. ½ to iij.
Styrax. Storax. Stimulant, balſamic.		gr. x. to ʒſſ.		
Succinum. Amber. Antiſpaſmodic.		ʒi. to ʒi.	Ol. Succin. rectificat. Sal. Succin.	gutt. x. to xx. gr. v. to ʒi.
Sulphuris Flores. Flowers of Sulphur. Cathartic, diaphoretic.		ʒii. to ʒſſ.	Balſam. Sulph. Sulphur. Præcipit. Trochiſci Sulphuris, ʒi. to ʒij. *Proportions,* Flor. Sulph. lot. Sacchar. pur. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. Mal.	gtt. xv. to xxx. ʒi. to ʒiij. ʒſſ. ʒi. q. ſ.
Tamarindus. Tamarind. Acid, cooling, laxative.	Fruit.	ʒſſ. to ʒi. ſſ.	Infuſ. cum Senna,	ʒij. to ʒiv.
Tanacetum. Tanſy. Tonic, deobſtruent, ſtomachic.	Flower and herb.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.		
Taraxacum. Dandelion. Tonic, aperient, diuretic, reſolvent.	Herb & root. Juice.	ʒi. to ʒij.	Decoct. Tarax.	ʒiij. ad Aq. lb. i. ſſ.
Tartari Cryſtalli. Chryſtals of Tartar. Cooling, laxative, diuretic.		ʒv. to ʒvi.		

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Terebinthina Chia. Stimulant, corroborant, diuretic.		℈i. to ʒi.		
Terebinthina Veneta. Venice Turpentine. Stimulant, diuretic, detergent.		℈ſſ. to ʒſſ.	Ol. *vel* Sp. Terebinth.	gutt.v. to x.
Terebinthina Vulgaris.		gr. xv. to ℈ij.		
Thus. Frankincenſe. Stimulant, corroborant.		gr. x. to ʒſſ.		
Tormentilla. Tormentill, or Sept-foil. Aromatic, aſtringent.	Root.		Infuſ. Rad. (ʒi. to lb.i.) Decoct. Torment.	ʒij. ſæpe. ʒi. ſſ. ad Aq. lb. iij.
Tragacantha. Tragacanth. Demulcent.			Mucilag. Tragac. *Preparation:* Macerate with a gentle heat till the tragacanth is diſſolved.	ʒſſ. ad Aq. ʒx.
Tuſſilago. Coltsfoot. Aſtringent, expectorant, demulcent.	Juice, herb, and flowers.	ʒij. to ʒiv.	Infuſ. Tuſſilag. (Herb m̄p. i. to lb. i.) Syr. Tuſſilag.	ad libit. ʒi.
Valeriana ſylveſt. Wild Valerian. Antiſpaſmodic.	Root.	ʒſſ. to ʒi.	Infuſ. Valerian. (ʒi. to lb. i.) Tinct. Valerian. *Proportions:* Valerian. Sp. Vin. ten. Tinct. Valer. volat. *vel Am.* *Proportions:* Valerian. Sp. Ammon. Comp.	ad libit. ʒi. to ʒij. ʒi. ʒi. ʒi. to ʒij. ʒi. ʒi.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Veratrum. White Hellebore. Stimulant, alterative, deobſtruent.	Root.	gr. v. to ʒſſ.	Decoct. Verat. *Proportions:* Pulv. Veratri, Aq. Sp. Vin. rect. *Preparation:* Boil the water with the hellebore to lb. i. ſſ. and to the ſtrained liquor add the ſpirit. Tinct. Veratri. *Proportions:* Hellebor. alb. Sp. Vin. ten. *Preparation:* Digeſt ten days, and filter through paper.	ʒi. ſæpe. ʒi. lb. ij. ʒij. ʒviij. lb. ij. ſſ.
Viola. Violet. Laxative.	Freſh flower.		Infuſ. Violar. (ʒi. to lb. i.) Syr. Violar.	ʒij. to ʒviij. ʒi. to ʒij.
Vipera. Viper. Reſtorative.		ϑſſ. to ʒi.	Vin. Viperin.	ʒij. to ʒi.
Ulmus. Elm. Mucilaginous, aſtringent.	Inner bark.	ϑi. to ʒi.	Decoct. Ulmi, *Proportions:* Ulmi contuſ. Aq. lb. iv. Coque ad lb. ij.	ʒviij. indies. ʒiv.
Uva Urſi. Bear's Wortleberry. Aſtringent.	Leaf.	gr. x. to ϑij.	Infuſ. Uvæ Urſi, (ʒij. to lb. i.)	ʒi. to ʒviij.
Zincum Calcinat. Zinc. Aſtringent, antiſpaſmodic.			Flor. Zinci, *vel Zincum uſtum.* Zincum vitriolat. *vel Vitriol. alb.* Emetic.	gr. iij. to x. gr. vi. to ʒſſ.

Simple.	*Parts uſed.*	*Doſe.*	*Compound and Chemical.*	*Doſe.*
Zinziber.	Root.		Infuſ. Zinziber.	℥ij. to ℥iv.
Ginger.		gr. v. to x.	(℥ij. to lb. i.)	
Stimulant, carminative, ſtomachic.			Syrup. Zinziber.	ʒi. to ʒiij.
			Zinziber Conditum. (Candied Ginger).	
			Tinct. Zinziber,	ʒi. to ʒiij.
			Proportions:	
			Zinziber,	ʒſſ.
			Sp. Vin. ten.	℥i.
			Preparation:	
			Digeſt eight days with a gentle heat, and ſtrain.	

II. SURGICAL PART;

CONTAINING THE

ACTIVE REMEDIES IN THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY, OR USED AGAINST EXTERNAL DISEASES,

SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND CHEMICAL.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Abſinthium. Wormwood.	Decoction.	Gangrene.
Acetum. Vinegar.	Oxycrate.	Inflammation.
	Cataplaſm.	Gangrene.
Acidum Vitriol. Vitriolic Acid.	Ungt. (ſp. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. xxx. ad aq. et mellis, ā ʒi.)	Itch and cutaneous diſeaſes.
	Ungt. (Acid. Vitriol. ʒ ſſ. Adip. Suill. ʒi. ſſ.)	Gangrenous ulcers.
Aer Fixus. Fixed Air.	Fermenting Poultice.	Putrid ulcers.
	Carrot Poultice.	Cancer.
	Elaſtic ſtate.	
Ærugo, vel Cuprum Acetum. Verdigreaſe.	Ungt. ærugin. vel Cupri Ammon. (Ungt. Reſin flav. part. xv. Ærug. part. i.)	Ulcers. Gangrene from Bedrid. The ſame.
	Aqua Sappharina. vel Cupri. Ammoniat.	
	Aqua Viridis Hartmanni. (Vin alb. lb. ij. ærug. Alum. ā ʒ ſſ. mellis ʒi. m.)	To ulcers of the mouth and throat.
	Oxymel ærug. (Acet. ʒvij. Mellis ʒxiv. Ærug. ʒi.)	

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in uſe.*	*Diſeaſes to which applied.*
Allium. Garlic.	Sinapiſm. ex Allio. Ungt. ex Allio.	Lethargy and Apoplexy.
Aloe. Aloes.	Powder and Tincture.	Herpes and Deafneſs. Carious Ulcers.
Alumen. Alum.	Pulv. ſtyptic. Alum. Uſt. Solut. (℈i. ad aq. ℥iv.) Aq. Alum. Comp. (Alum. Zinci Vitriol. ā ℈ſſ. Aq. diſtill. ℥iv.	Hæmorrhage. Ulcers.
Amygdal. Dulc. Sweet Almonds.	Oil.	Rigid parts.
Amylum. Starch.	Mucilag. Inj. Pulv.	Inflammation. Excoriation.
Alcohol Vini. Spt. of Wine.	Sp. Vitriol. Dulc. vel Ætheris Vitriol. Idem dilut. vel Aqua. Thedian.	Hæmorrhage from ſmall veſſels. Ulcers and exceſſive Suppuration.
Albumen Ovi. Whites of Eggs.	Coagulum Alum. (Alum. ℈ſſ. ad Album Ovi, i.) Linim. album, cum Spt. Vini.	Ophthalmia. Excoriation.
Agaricus. Agaric.	Pulv.	Hæmorrhage from ſmall veſſels.
Anchuſa. Alkanet.	Ungt. ad Labia, and as a Colorant to ointments and plaſters.	Excoriations.
Ammoniacum. G. Ammoniac.	Ungt. ex Ammon. Emplaſt. ex Am.	White Swelling. Sprains.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Antimonium. Antimony.	Crude, to give consistence to bougies.	
	Solut. Croci Metall. vel Antimonii.	Ophthalmia and suppurating wounds.
	Aqua benedict.	Hernia.
	Rulandi pro Enem.	
Arabicum. Gum Arabic.	Mucilag. pro Inject. (℥i. to aq. lb.i.)	Gonorrhœa.
	Pulv.	Excoriations.
Argentum. Silver.	Lapis Infernalis. Argentum Nitratum.	Opening Abscesses, destroying Chancres, and Callous Edges of Sores.
Aristolochia longa. Long Birthwort.	Decoction.	Carious Ulcers.
Arsenicum. Arsenic.	Ungt. Arsenic. (gr. ½ ad axung. ʒi.)	Cancer and Phagadenic Ulcers.
	Solut. Arsenic. (gr. i. ad aq. lb. ij.)	
Asa Fœtida. Devil's Dung.	Powder.	Carious Ulcers.
	Emplast. Antihysteric. vel Asafœtid. (Emplast. Litharg. Asafœtid. colat. ā part. ii. Ceræ flav. Galban. colat. part. i.)	Inguinal Vermin. Fixed Nervous Pain.
Axung. Porcina. Hog's Lard.	The basis of all Ointments and Plasters.	
Balsam Copaibæ. Balsam of Capivi.		Wounds.
Balsam Tolelan. Balsam of Tolu.		The same.
Balsam Peruvian. Balsam of Peru.		Ditto of Nerves.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in uſe.*	*Diſeaſes to which applied.*
Belladonna. Deadly Night-ſhade.	Poultice.	Cancer.
	Plaſter.	Schirrus.
Benzoe. Benjamin.	Elix. Traumat. vel Tinct. Benzoes Comp.	Wounds and Ulcers.
	Lac Virginis.	Defedations of Skin.
Bolus Armena. Bolar Earth.	Powder.	
	Infuſion.	Gleety Sores.
Borax. Tincal.	Collyrium. (Borac, ʒſſ. Sacchar. alb. ʒi. aq. Rotar. ℥i. m.)	Ophthalmiæ.
		Aphthæ.
Butyrum.	An Ingredient in moſt Cataplaſms and Injections.	
Calor. Heat.	Applied by additional Coverings to the Parts,	Inflammations.
	by Steams.	Swellings.
	Fomentations.	Pains.
	Poultices.	
	Actual Cautery.	Hæmorrhage, and
	Moxa.	Fixed Pains.
	Burning Cylinders.	Ditto.
	Burning Glaſs.	Cancerous Ulcers.
Calx Viva. Quick-lime.	Aqua Calcis.	Ulcers, Scrophulous and Cutaneous.
	Cataplaſm. cum melle.	Rheumatiſm.
	Liniment. ad Nævos.	
	Paſta Depilatoria.	Tinea.
	Liniment. Aq. Calcis. (Ol. Lini, Aq. Calcis ā).	Burns.
Camphora. Camphire.	Ol. Camphorat. (Ol. Olivæ, ʒij. Camphoræ, ʒſſ.	Chronic Swellings.
	Sp. Camphorat. (Camphor. ℥iv. Sp. Vin. rect. lb. ij.)	Ditto.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Cremor Lactis. Cream.		Burns of Mouth and Throat.
Cuprum Vitriol. Blue Vitriol.	Ungt. varia.	Ulcers.
	Aq. Camphorat. Bates. (Cupri Vitriol. Bol. Gallic. ā ʒff. Camphor. ʒi. Aq. bullient. lb. iv.)	Hemorrhage.
Daucus. Carrot.	Captaplasm. simplex.	Foul Ulcers.
	Idem cum Cicutâ.	Cancer.
Digitalis. Fox-glove.	Ungt.	Scrophulous.
	Infus. et foment. (ʒi. ad. lb. ff.)	Ulcers.
Electricitas. Electricity.	Applied by Sparks or Snocks.	Inflammations, Tumors, Contractions, Palsy of Parts.
Faba. Bean.	Cataplasm.	Inflammatory Swellings.
	Pulv.	Erysipelas.
Fæces Vini. Wine Dregs.	Solut. cum Aq.	Sprains.
	Vinum. Rubr. dilut. pro Inj.	Hydrocele.
Ferment. Panis. Yeast.	Cataplasm. Effervesc.	Foul Ulcers. Cutaneous Diseases.
Ferrum. Iron.	Solut. Ferri, in Oxycrat.	Inflammatory Swellings & Contusions.
	Solut. Vitriol. virid. vel Ferri Vitriolat.	Ulcers.
Frigus. Cold.	Applied by Snow.	Hemorrhage.
	By pounded Ice.	Burns and Hernia.
	Cold Bath gen. and par. Affusion, &c.	Tumors, Inflammations, &c.
Fuligo Ligni. Wood-soot.	Aqua Vulneraria. (Fulig. ʒi. Ceruss. ʒff. coque in Aq. Calcis, per dimid. horæ et adde Myrrhæ, ʒi. m.)	Spreading Ulcers. Indolent Swellings. Herpes.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Galbanum. Gum Galbum.	Ungt. Emplast.	Milk Swellings. Ditto.
Glacies. Ice.	Powdered.	Burns, Hemorrhage, and Hernia.
Gallæ. Galls.	Infus. Ungt.	Gleety Sores. Piles.
Granatum. Pomegranate.	Infus.	Gleety Sores.
G. Guiac. Gum Guiac.	Tincture. Pulv. Decoct.	Toothach. Venereal Ulcers.
Hordeum. Barley.	Pulv.	Erysipelas.
Gypsum vel Calx Vitriolat. Plaster of Paris.	Cataplasm. ex Pulv. et Aq.	Irritable Ulcers.
Glycyrrhiza. Liquorice.	Ungt.	Excoriations.
Hydrargyrus. Mercury.	Ungt. Mercurial. vel Hydrargyr. Emplast. Mer. ——— Am. cum Mer. (Ammon. Colat. lb. i. Mercur. ℥iv. Ol. Sulphurat. ʒi.) Empl. Lithargyr. cum Merc. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. i. Hydrar. ℥iij. Ol. Sulphurat. ʒi.) Foment. Mer. Gummos. cum Lacte. Gargarism. ejusdem. Pulv. Mer. Alcalisat. (Mer. part iii. ad Cret. part v.) (Spread on sores.) Cerat. Calomel. (ʒi. ad Cerat. ℥i.)	Venereal Sores and Swellings.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
	Ungt. Calc. Hydrarg. Alb. (Calcis, ℈i. Ungt. Simpl. ℥i.)	
	——— Comp. *Proportions:* Calc. Hydrar. Alb. Aq. Litharg. Acet. ā ℥i. Ceræ flav. ℥ij. Adip. Suill. lb.i. *Preparation:* To the Ointment of melted Hog's Lard and Wax, add the Mercury and acetated Litharge Water, previously rubbed together; then stir the Mixture constantly till it is cold.	
	Ungt. Norford ad Cancr. (Succ. Inspiss. Sem. Ricini. plumb. ust. Mer. Alb. ex Aq. Calcis precipit. ā ℈i.)	Cancerous Ulcers.
	Ungt. Hydrarg. Nitr. rubr.	Venereal and Indolent Ulcers.
	Balsam. Mer. (Ungt. Basilic. ℥i. Ungt. Mer. ℥ss. Mer. Precip. rubr. ℥ij.)	
	Solut. Hydrar. Muriat. Ungt. ejusdem.	
	Aqua Phagadenica. (Mer. Corrosiv. ℥ss. Aq. Calcis, lb. i.)	Cancer of Face.
	Aqua Aluminos. (Mer. Corrosiv. ℥i. Alum. ℥ss. Aq. Rosar. lb.i.)	
	Liquor Belloste. (Aq. Calc. ℥i. Liq. Mer. Nitr. gutt. vi. *i. e.* Solut. Mer. in Acid Nitr. part i. Mer. ad part ii. Acid.)	Cancer.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in uſe.*	*Diſeaſes to which applied.*
	Solut. Hydrargyr. cum Plumbo. (Mer. ʒij. Plumbl. ʒi.ff. Acid. Nitroſ. ʒi.)	Warts and Excreſcenſes.
	Cinnabar. Fumigations.	
	Hydrarg. cum Sulphure, (Spread on Sores.)	
Helleborus Albus. White Hellebore.	Ungt. Hellebor. Alb. (Hellebor. Alb. ʒi. Adipis Suill. ʒiv. Ol. Limon. eſſent. ℈ ff.)	
Hyoſciamus Niger. Henbane.	Ungt. Hyoſciami.	Cancer.
	Emplaſt. ejuſdem.	Schirrus.
	Tinct. Odont. Hoff.	
Ichthyocolla. Iſinglaſs.	Emplaſt. adheſiv.	Wounds.
Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuhan.	Pulv.	Ulcers.
Lac Vaccinum. Cow Milk.	The baſis of all emollient Cataplaſms and Fomentations.	
Ladanum.	Emplaſt. Ladani Comp. (Ladani, ʒiij. Thuris, ʒi. Cin. ʒiſ. Ol. Myriſt. expreſſ. ʒſſ. Ol. Mentha. ʒi.)	Indolent Swellings.
Lapis Calamin. Calamy.	Prepared Powder.	Gleety Sores.
	Ungt. Cerat. Turner. vel Cerat. Lap. Calamin. (Lap. Cal. Ceræ flav. ā lb. ff. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i.)	
Lilium Album. White Lily.	Cataplaſm.	Inflammatory Swellings.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Linum. Lintseed.	Cataplasm. ex Placent.	Inflammatory Swellings.
Malva. Mallows.	Foment. Cataplasm.	Inflammations.
Mastiche. Mastic.	Essen. cum. Mer. Corros. Solut. in Oleo.	Venereal Ulcers. Toothach.
Mandragora.	Pulv. cum Melle.	Schirrus.
Menitha. Mint.	Foment.	Effused Fluid.
Mel. Honey.	Mel. Rosar.	Ulcers, Inflammatory Swellings.
	Ennema Mellitum.	
	Liniment. Mellis.	Caries of Bones.
	...cum Bile. vel Vitriol. Alb. vel Spt. Vini.	
Mezereon.	Pulv.	Venereal Ulcers.
Mica Panis. Crumb of Bread.	Cataplasm. Emollient. vel Farinac. — Antiphlogistic.	Inflammations.
Myrrha. Myrrh.	Pulv. cum P. C. P. Tinct.	Gangrene. Caries.
Minium. Red Lead.	The basis of many Plasters.	
Nicotiana. Tobacco.	Ennema Fumor. Infus. fol. Foment.	Hernia. Ulcers. Paraphymosis.
Nitrum. Nitre.	Foment. (Aq. font. lb. i. Acet. ʒvi. Nitri, ʒiij. Sal Ammon. ʒi. m.)	Gangrene. Contusions.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Nix. Snow.		Burns.
Olibanum. Frankincense.	Pulv. cum Album. Ovi.	Specks and Scars.
Opium.	Caustic. Opiat. Liniment. Opiat. Emplast. Opiat. Infus. vel Tinct. Opii. Infus. Opii in Vino. *Proportions:* (Opii, ʒi. Saponis Alb. Hisp. ʒiv. Camphoræ, ʒij. Ol. Rorif. Marin. essen. ʒss. Sp. Vini, lb. ij.) *Preparation:* Digest the Opium and Soap in the Spirit three Days; then add the Camphor and Oil to the strained Liquor, shaking the Vessel well.	Abscesses. Painful Ulcers. Rheumat. Swellings. Painful Ulcers. Ophthalmia.
Ol. Olivæ. Olive Oil.	An Ingredient in all Ointments and Liniments. Liniment. Simplex. (Ol. Olivæ, part iv. Ceræ Alb. part i.)	Inflammations and Swellings.
Papaver. Poppy.	Cataplasm. Papaver. Foment. Papaver.	Inflammatory Swellings.
Petreolum. Rock Oil.	Aqua Petreoli. (lb. ij. to gong. lb. i.)	Ulcers.
Pix Liquida.	Ungt. è Pice, cum Sev. Ovill. ā vel cum Sulphure. Lotio ejusdem.	Ulcers. Cutaneous Diseases.
Pyrethrum. Pellitory.	Decoct. Gargarism.	Ulcers and Palsy of Tongue.
Plumbum. Lead.	Plates of Lead. Amalga Plumbi. Lithargyrus.	Fungous Ulcers and Schirrus. Buboes. Erysipelas.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
	Lithargyr. Acetat. vel Sacchar. Saturn.	Chancre.
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. vel Vegeto. Mineral.	Wounds, Contusions, and Inflammatory Swellings.
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. Comp. (Aq. Litharg. Acet. ʒi. Aq. distallat. lb. i. Sp. Vin. ten. ʒi.)	
	Aq. Litharg. Acet. cum Camphorâ.	
	Ungt. Litharg. Acet.	
	——— Comp. (Litharg. Acet. ℥iij. ff. Ceræ flav. ʒiv. Ol. Oliv. ʒix. Camphoræ, ʒ ff.)	
	Emplast. Lithargyr. (Litharg. ʒxv. Ol. Olivæ, lb. ij. Aq. lb. ff.)	
	Emplast. Litharg. Comp. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. iij. Galban. ℥viij. Terebinth. ʒx. Thuris, ℥iij.)	
	Emplast. Litharg. cum Resinâ. (Emplast. Litharg. lb. iiij. Resin. flav. lb. ff.)	
	Cerussa.	
	Ungt. Cerus. (Ungt. Simpl. part v. to i.)	
	——— Acet. (Cerus. Acet. ʒi. Ceræ Alb. ʒi. Ol. Olivæ, ℥iv.)	
Quercus. Oak.	Infus. Cort.	Ulcers.
Quercus Marina. Sea Wreck.	Lotio.	Scrophula.
	Cataplasm.	
	Æthiop. Vegetal. (Powder spread on Sores.)	
Rheum. Rhubarb.	Pulv. Rhei. (Spread on Sores.)	

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Resina Vulgaris. Rosin.	Emplast.	Tinea.
Rosmarinus. Rosemary.	Foment. Vinos.	Gangrene.
Ruta. Rue.	Decoct.	Ulcers of Ear.
Sabina. Savine.	Pulv. cum melle.	Warts and carious Ulcers.
	Decoction & Fomentation.	The same.
Sal Ammoniac. Ammoniac Salt.	Oxycrate. (Aq. lb. i. to ʒ ff.)	Contusions.
	Solut. Simpl.	Gangrene.
	Foment. cum Camphor. (Foment. cois, lb. ij. Ammon. Muriat. ʒi. Spt. Camphorat. ʒij. m.)	The same.
	Spt. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acet.	
	Liniment. Ammoniæ. (Aq. Ammon. ʒff. Ol. Olivæ, ʒi. ff.)	
	Liniment. Ammon. fortius. (Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒi. Ol. Olivæ, ʒij.)	
	Emplast. Ammon. (Sapon. ʒij. Emplast. Litharg. ʒff. Ammon. Muriat. ʒi.)	Indolent Tumors.
Sagapenum. Sagapen.	Emplast.	Tumors.
Sal Marin. Sea Salt.	Brine.	Palsy.
	Sea Water.	Scrophulous Sores.
	An Ingredient in Injections.	
	Sp. Sal Dulc. cum melle.	Ulcers of Mouth.
Saccharum. Sugar.	Pulv.	Ulcers and Specks of the Eye.

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Sapo Alb. Hispan. Castile Soap.	Solut. in Lacte. Liniment. Sapon. Comp. vel Balsam. Opodel. (Saponis, ℥iij. Camphoræ, ℥i. Sp. Roris Marini, lb. i.) Opodeldoc (Steers's). (Liniment. Sapon. Comp. Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ā ℥i. Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ss.) Cerat. Saponis. (Sapon. ℥viij. Ceræ flav. ℥x. Litharg. lb. i. Ol. Olivæ, lb. i. Acet. cong. i.) Emplast. Saponis. (Saponis, lb. ss. Emplast. Litharg. lb. iij.)	Indurations and Ganglia.
Sal Sodæ vel Natron. Mineral Alkali.	Cataplasm. Natr. Vitriolat. (Natr. Vitriolat. ℥i. Aq. fervent. lb. ss. Mic. pan. q. s.)	Scrophula. Calculus. Chronic Ophthalmia.
Sarsaparilla.	Pulv. Decoct. pro Lotione.	Venereal Ulcers.
Serpentaria. Snakeroot.	The Leaves. Decoction.	Bites of Serpents. Gangrene.
Secale.	Cataplasm. cum Cervis.	Sore Throat.
Semen Cydonior. Quince Seed.	Mucilag.	Ophthalmia.
Semen Lini. Linseed.	Cataplasm. —— cum Lacte. —— Aq. Vegeto-Mineral. vel Ceruss. Acet.	Inflammations.
Spermaceti.	An Ingredient in Ointments. Cerat. Spermaceti. (Spermaceti, ℥ss. Ceræ Alb. ℥ij. Ol. Olivæ, ℥i.)	

Article.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood.	Balsam. Locatelli.	Wounds and Ulcers.
Styrax Liquida. Liquid Storax.	Ungt. è Styrace. vel cum Camphorâ.	Wounds, Ulcers, and Gangrene.
Succinum. Amber.	Essence.	Wounds of Tendons.
Stannum. Tin.	Pulv. ad Maculas. (Sacchar. ʒij. Pulv. Limatur. Stanni, ʒi. Vitriol. Alb. gr. v. m.)	
Sinapi. Mustard.	Cataplasm. vel Epithem. cum Acet. (Pulv. Sinapi. Medull. Panis, ā lb. ss. Acet. calid. q. s.)	Comatose States.
Sulphur. Brimstone.	Ungt. è Sulphur. Balsam. Sulphur. (Sulphur. ʒiv. ad Adipis, lb. ss.) —— cum Succ. Citrin.	Itch and cutaneous Diseases. Ulcers, &c.
Terebinthina. Turpentine.	Ol. Terebinth. Ungt. Digestiv. (ex Terebinth. cum Vitell. Ovi.) Cerat. Mellis cum Terebinth.	Wounds of Nerves and Tendons. Wounds requiring Suppuration.
Thus. Frankincense.	Emplast. Thuris Comp. (Thuris, lb. ss. Sanguis Dracon. ʒiij. Emplast. Litharg. lb. ij.)	
Tricitum. Wheat.	Pulv. Cataplasm. Emolliens. Cataplasm. Antiphlogis. Cataplasm. Ferment.	Erysipelas. Inflammations. Gangrene & Ulcers.
Tutia. Tutty.	Pulv. An Ingredient also in Ointments and Collyria.	Excoriations.

Articles.	*Preparations or Forms in use.*	*Diseases to which applied.*
Vitellum Ovi. Yolk of Egg.	To divide Resins and Oils.	
Vitrum. Glass.	Pulv. Ophthalmic. (Vitri. ℥ss. ☿ ʒij. Sacchar. ℥ss. tere donec ft. Pulv. Subtil.)	Specks.
Zincum. Zinc.	Calx. vel Flor. Zinci.	Wounds and Ulcers.
	Solut. Zinci, vel Vitriol. Alb. (gr. i. vel ii. ad Aq. ℥i.)	
	Aq. Zinci Vitriol. (Zinc. Vitriol. gr. x. Aq. pur. ℥v. Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.)	
	Eadem cum Camphorâ. (*i.e.* Sp. Camphor. ʒss.)	
	Ungt. Zinci. (Zinci, part i. ad Ungt. Spermaceti, part vi.)	
	Ung. Zinci Vitriolat.	
	——— Camphorat.	
	Lamell. Zinci et Lamell. Argent.	Galvanic Experiments.
	Perkins's Tractors.	Rheumatism, and all Local Pain.

TABLE

Shewing the Quantity *of the* Principal *or* Active INGREDIENT *in certain* COMPOUND MEDICINES.

OPIUM.

	now	*contains*
L. Laud.	(*Tinct. Opii.*)	in each ounce ℈ij. of Opium.
Paregor. Elix.	(*Tinct. Opii am.*)	ditto gr. viii. of Opium.
Dover's Powd.	(*Pulv. Ipec. comp.*)	Dram gr. vi. of Opium.
Thebaic Elect.	(*Elect. Opiat.*)	ditto gr. i. of Opium.
Japon. Elect.	(*Elect. Catech.*)	Ounce gr. ij. ſſ. of Opium.
Pacific Pills.	(*Pil. Opii.*)	Dram gr. vi. of Opium.
Opium Troch.	(*Troch. Glyc. cum Op.*)	ditto gr. i. of Opium.
Anod. Balſam.	(*Linim. Opiat.*)	Ounce ℈j. of Opium.

MERCURY.

	now	*contains*
Pil. Merc.	(*Pil. Hydrar.*)	in each Dram gr. iv. of ☿.
Pil. Plum.	(*Pil. Calom. comp.*)	ditto gr. xxii. of ☿.
Ung. Merc.	(*Ung. Hydrar.*)	ditto gr. xij. of ☿.
Ung. nitrat.	(*Ung. Citrin.*)	ditto gr. iv. of ☿, and gr. vii. of acid.
Ung. nitrat. mit.	(*Ung. citr. mit.*)	ditto gr. ii. of ☿, and gr. iv. of acid.
Emplaſt. Merc.	(*Emp. Hydrar.*)	ditto gr. xvi. of ☿.

ANTIMONY.

	now	*contains*
Tartar emetic Wine.	(*Vin. Antimon. Tart.*)	in each Ounce gr. ij. of Tartar.

SCAMMONY.

	contains
Comp. Powder of Scammony. (*Pulv. Scam. comp.*)	in each gr. vij. gr. iv. of Scam.

ALOES.

	now	*contains*
Colocynth Pills.	(*Pil. Aloes cum Colocynth.*)	in each Dram gr. xvi. of Aloes.

JALAP.

	now	*contains*
Comp. Powder of Jalap.	(*Pulv. Jalap comp.*)	in each Dram ℈i. of Jalap.

PART II.

CLASSIFICATION

OF

THE FORMER PART, OR MATERIA MEDICA,

ACCORDING TO

THE QUALITIES OF THE ARTICLES, AS APPLIED INTERNALLY OR EXTERNALLY.

I. MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION.

CLASS I.

EMETICS. EMETICA.

THE action of emetics depends on a peculiar ſtimulus on the ſtomach, independent of the quantity of matter employed; and the exertion of this ſtimulus is preceded by nauſea, an increaſe of ſaliva, reſtleſſneſs, and inattention to every object except the ſenſations felt. The blood, at the ſame time, leaves the external ſurface, the legs become feeble, and the ſkin relaxed.

The proper time for the exhibition of emetics is the evening. The perſon ſhould after them retire to reſt, and avoid cold, of which he is then uncommonly ſenſible.

The action of emetics extends particularly to the lungs, influences the determination to the head, and, in general, gives activity to the whole ſyſtem.

Emetics are divided into two kinds, from the degree of their action—the mild and draſtic.

1. MILD, *as*,	1. MITIA, ut,
Bitters in an increaſed doſe	*Amara fortia*
Chamomile, Carduus, &c.	
Ipecacuhan	*Ipecacuhan*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. ejuſdem*
Antimonial Wine	*Vinum antimoniale*
White Vitriol	*Vitriolum album*
Oxymel of Squills	*Oxymel Scillarum*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup Scillarum.*

2. DRASTIC, *as*,	2. DRASTICA, ut,
Tartar emetic	*Tartarus emeticus*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. è Tart. emetic.*
Turpeth Mineral	*Turpethum minerale*
Blue Vitriol	*Vitriolum cœruleum, vel cuprum vitriol.*

CLASS II.

PECTORALS. PECTORALIA.

The action of pectorals depends on two principles—a ſtimulant, acrimonious one, and a mucilaginous, antacrid nature; and they are, accordingly, divided into two kinds, the attenuating and incraſſating. This proceeds from the different ſtates of the pectoral diſcharge from diſeaſe; for in ſome caſes it is too viſcid; and the mucus collected in the bronchiæ, or lungs, cauſes hoarſeneſs, and impaired reſpiration: at other times it is too thin and acrid; when, its ſaline particles acting as a morbid ſtimulus, the parts require to be defended from it.

1. ATTENUANTS, *as*,	1. ATTENUANTIA, ut,
Garlic (freſh and dried)	*Allium*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup. Allii*
Squills (freſh and dried)	*Scilla*
Vinegar of ditto	*Acetum ſcilliticum*

Oxymel of ditto	*Oxymel ſcilliticum*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup. ſcilliticus*
Pills of ditto	*Pill. ſcillit.*
Ground Ivy Infuſion	*Hederæ terreſtris Infuſ.*
Decoction of Liquorice	*Infuſ. Glycirrhizæ*
Extract of Liquorice	*Extr. ejuſdem*
Benjamin	*Benzoïnum*
Flowers of ditto	*Flores Benzoïni*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Gum Ammoniac	*Ammoniacum Gum*
Flowers of Sulphur	*Flores Sulphuris*
Balſam of ditto	*Balſam ejuſdem.*

2. INCRASSANTS, *as,*	2. INCRASSANTIA, ut,
Coltsfoot	*Tuſſilago*
Tea and Syrup of ditto	*Infuſ. et Syrup. ejuſdem.*
Marſhmallow	*Althæa*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Syrup of ditto	*Syrup. ejuſdem*
Gum Arabic	*G. Arabicum*
Mucilage of ditto	*Mucilago ejuſdem*
Emulſion of ditto	*Emulſio ejuſdem*
Arabic Troches	*Trochiſci Arabici*
Lintſeed Tea	*Infuſ. Sem. Lini.*
Spermaceti	*Spermaceti, vel ſevum ceti*
Expreſt Oils, as,	*Olea expreſſa, ut,*
Oil of Sweet Almonds	*Ol. Amygdal. dulcium*
Opium	*Opium.*

CLASS III.

CATHARTICS. CATHARTICA.

The action of cathartics forms the natural means of outlet to any offending cauſe ſituated in the primæ viæ: it promotes alſo the ſecretions of the inteſtinal canal, and it leſſens the quantity of ſerous fluids in the ſyſtem, when exceſſive or morbidly diffuſed; and where deficient, it increaſes the ſenſibility of theſe parts.

Cathartics are divided into three kinds; the relaxants, the purgatives, and draſtics. The firſt ſimply increaſe the natural periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines; the ſecond, in addition to this, occaſion alſo a ſecretion of fluids into them, and appear to enter the lacteals, or are abſorbed. Their action is confined to the inferior parts of the canal, and is various in its period of duration and degree, being greatly aſſiſted by the uſe of mucilaginous drinks. The third, or draſtic, are either of a bitter or acrid nature; and the violence of their action is ſo great as to require the aſſiſtance of oils to blunt them; and their operation ſhould be joined with a humid diet.

The uſe of cathartics is, perhaps, more general than that of any other claſs of remedies: the extent of their action may be generally known from a ſtrict attention to what is received into and ejected from the body; for the proportions commonly are 1lb. of the former to each ounce of the latter; and the difference, therefore, in the latter, ſhows their more extended operation on the ſyſtem.

I. LAXATIVES.	I. LAXANTIA.
Acid Fruits, *as*,	*Fructus acidi*, ut,
Tamarinds	*Tamarandi*
Caſſia of the Cane	*Caſſia Fiſtularis*
Electuary of ditto	*Elect. Diacaſſia*
Manna	*Manna*
Manna Whey	*Serum Mannæ*
Syrup of Pale Roſes	*Syrup. Roſar. Damaſcenſ.*
Ditto of Violets	*Syrup Violarum*
Soap	*Sapo*
Soap Pills	*Pil. Saponac.*
Cream of Tartar	*Crem. Tartari*
Magneſia	*Magneſia alba*
Caſtor Oil	*Ol. Ricini*
Flowers of Sulphur	*Flores Sulphuris.*

2. PURGATIVES, *as,*	2. PURGANTIA, *ut,*
Aloes	*Aloe*
Aloetic Pills	*Pil. aloetic, vel ex Aloe*
Rufus' Pills	*Pil. Rufi, vel Aloes cum Myrrhâ*
Aloetic Wine	*Vin. aloetic*
Rhubarb	*Rhæum*
Stomachic Pills	*Pil. ſtomach.*
Tincture of Rhubarb	*Tinct. Rhæi*
Infuſion of ditto	*Infuſio ejuſdem*
Wine of ditto	*Vin. ejuſdem*
Bitter Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. Rhæi amar. vel T. Rhubarb. C.*
Sweet Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. Rhæi dulcis*
Sacred Elixir	*Elixir ſacrum, vel ex Aloe et Rhæo*
Senna	*Senna*
Infuſion of Tamarinds with Senna	*Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ*
Lenitive Electuary	*Electuar lenitiv. vel è Sennâ*
Elixir of Health	*Elix. ſalut. vel Tinct. Sennæ C.*
Jalap	*Jalapium*
Extract of ditto	*Extr. ejuſdem*
Compound Powder of ditto	*Pulv. ejuſdem comp.*
Jalap Pills	*Pil. è Jalap.*
Tincture of Jalap	*Tinct. Jalap.*
Syrup of Buckthorn	*Syrup. de Rhamno*
Bitter Cathartic Salt	*Sal Cathart. amar.*
Glauber's Salt	*Sal Glauberi, vel Soda Vitriol.*
Solubile Tartar	*Tartar ſolubile, vel Kali Tartariſat.*
Vitriolated Tartar	*Tartar vitriolatum, vel Kali Vitriolat.*
Polychreſt Salt	*Sal Polychreſt. idem*
Rochelle Salt	*Sal Rochelle, vel Soda Tartariſ.*
3. DRASTICS, *as,*	3. DRASTICA, *ut,*
Colycinth	*Colycinthis*
Pills of ditto	*Pil. è Colocynth.*

Scammony	*Scammonium*
Compound Powder of ditto	*Pulv. Scamm. comp.*
Elaterium	*Elaterium*
Gamboge	*Gambogia*
Foxglove	*Digitalis*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Black Hellebore	*Melampodium*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
White Hellebore	*Veratrum*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Hedge Hyſſop	*Gratiola.*

CLASS IV.

EMMAGOGUES. MENAGOGA.

The articles of this claſs are very various in their nature, but depend for their operation either on exciting a general action of the ſyſtem, or a local irritation of the adjacent parts to the uterus; and their choice, therefore, as beſt adapted to particular ſituations, muſt depend on the judgment of the practitioner. The time alſo of their exhibition muſt be regulated by their nature; though the nearer it is to the expected menſtrual period, the more ſucceſsful their action.

Rue and other Fœtids, whether Bitters or Gums,	*Ruta et alia Fœtida, ſive Amara ſive Gumm.*
Savine	*Sabina*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Madder	*Rubia*
Infuſion of ditto	*Infuſ. ejuſdem*
Opium	*Opium*
Caſtor	*Caſtoreum*
Tinctures of ditto, ſimple and compound	*Tinct. Caſtor, ſimplex et compoſita*
Mercury	*Hydrargyrus*

Iron	*Ferrum*
Medicines that act by irritation on contiguous parts	*Medicinæ partes vicinas irritantes.*

CLASS V.

ABSORBENTS. ABSORBENTIA.

Abſorbents are ſuch ſubſtances as correct an acrimony from an acid cauſe. This acrimony is generally ſeated in the ſtomach or bowels, and marked by ſpaſms of theſe parts, and does not extend farther: according to their nature, they form in the ſtomach different neutral ſalts.—Their action quickens the elementary fermentation, and they may be even carried the length of entering the ſyſtem, and producing a putrid habit.

Crab's Eyes	*Oculi Cancrorum*
Crab's Claws	*Chelæ eorundem*
Prepared Chalk	*Creta præparata*
Coral	*Corallium*
Pearls	*Margaritæ*
Magneſia	*Magneſia*
Calcined Hartſhorn	*Cornu Cervi calcinat.*
Quick lime	*Calx viva*
All Alkalis in a diluted ſtate	*Alkalina mitia.*

CLASS VI.

DIURETICS. DIURETICA.

Diuretics are properly ſuch ſubſtances as excite a diſcharge of urine, without any ſupply of fluid proportional to its quantity: they probably act by a ſpecific influence; for ſome of them, topically applied, are abſorbed. Moſt of them, applied to the tongue, diſcover a degree of acrimony.

Their action may be improved by exerciſe; and they are beſt exhibited in a morning, when the ſkin is cool.—

Their influence is not ſo general as emetics and cathartics, from a retention of urine ſeldomer occurring than a neceſſity for the two laſt claſſes of medicine. Their powers are exerted with difficulty; but their uſe is ſerviceable, as a determination may be given through the urinary paſſages with leſs inconvenience than by the other emunctories.—The abſorption from the different cavities is increaſed by them.

Juniper	*Juniperus*
Oil of ditto	*Ol. ejuſdem*
Spirit of ditto	*Aq. compoſita ejuſdem*
Garlic and its Preparations	*Allium et præparat.*
Burdock	*Bardana*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Squill and its Preparations	*Scilla et præparat.*
Wakerobin	*Arum*
Aſarum	*Aſarum*
Horſe Radiſh	*Raphan. ruſtic.*
Water of ditto	*Aq. ejuſdem*
Seneka	*Seneka*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Nitre	*Nitrum vel Kali Nitrat.*
Salt of Tartar	*Sal Tartar. vel Aq. Kali*
Cream of ditto	*Cremor Tartar.*
Ammoniac Salt	*Sal Ammoniac.*
Spaniſh Flies	*Cantharides*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Syrup of Meadow Saffron	*Colchic. Syrup.*
Acids	*Acida*
Opium	*Opium.*

CLASS VII.

DIAPHORETICS. DIAPHORETICA.

Diaphoretics are properly ſo called, which excite perſpiration inſenſibly, though by the ſtatical chair, by the hand applied to a mirror, or the part placed near a white

wall againſt which the ſun ſhines, the action of the aſcending exudation is apparent. Their action is in proportion to the food; and the attenuation of the fluids does not ſeem to determine the matter to the ſkin, but an increaſe of the action of the heart and arteries. They often loſe much time in producing their effects, but are frequently certain in their cure.

Their action is promoted by the uſe of a flannel ſhirt, by being given at bed-time, as the application of warmth is neceſſary, and the drinking of thin fluids during their operation.

Saffron	*Crocus*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Counter-poiſon	*Contrayerva*
Compound Powd. of ditto	*Pulv. contrayer. comp.*
Guiac	*Guiacum*
Decoction of the Woods	*Decoct. Lignor*
Sarſaparilla	*Sarſaparilla*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Antimony	*Antimonium.*

CLASS VIII.

SUDORIFICS. SUDORIFICA.

Sudorifics act by increaſing the action of the heart and arteries; and, as the ſweat contains more ſalts and oils than the common perſpiring matter, ſo its evacuation is more felt by the ſyſtem; and its nature alſo varies according to the ſtate of conſtitution.

The action of ſudorifics is promoted by the uſe of thin fluids, and takes place at about five or ſix degrees above the natural heat. It ſhould be continued eight or twelve hours to be ſucceſsful; and the clothes ſhould be changed

before it is over, that the body may not reimbibe any the diſcharge.

Opium	*Opium*
Camphire	*Camphora*
Vinegar	*Acetum*
Volatile Alkali	*Alkali volatile*
Muſk	*Moſchus*
Snake root	*Serpentaria*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Neutral Salts, *as*,	*Sales medii*, ut,
Mindererus Spirit, &c.	*Sp. Mindereri, Aq. Ammon Acetat. &c.*

CLASS IX.

CORROBORANTS. CORROBORANTIA.

Corroborants are ſuch ſubſtances as ſtrengthen the part to which their action is applied; and this they do in two ways—either by corrugating the muſcular fibres, and increaſing their denſity, when they are named aſtringents, or by ſtimulating in a due proportion the vital energy, when they are termed tonics.

I. ASTRINGENTS, *as*, I. ASTRINGENTIA, ut,

Aſtringents are all of a mineral or vegetable nature, and the former are of the ſtrength.

Their action leſſens the ſecretions and excretions. When mixed with chalybeates, they turn black, and the colour is deepened in proportion to the ſtrength.

Red Roſes	*Roſæ rubræ*
Balauſtine Flowers	*Flores Balauſt.*
Tormentill	*Tormentilla*
Oak Bark	*Cort. Querci*
Logwood	*Lignum Campechenſe*
Galls	*Gallæ*

Japan Earth	*Catechu*
Dragon's Blood	*Sanguis Draconis*
Gum Kino	*Gum Kino*
Alum	*Alumen*
Armenian and other Bolar Earths	*Bolus Armenia, &c.*
Preparations of Iron	*Ferri præparat.*
Ditto of Copper	*Cupri eædem*
Ditto of Lead	*Saturni eædem*
Ditto of Zinc	*Zinci eædem.*

2. TONICS, *as,* 2. TONICA, ut,

Aſtringents are leſs durable in their influence than tonics, whoſe action is chiefly upon the living ſolid: hence they promote the evacuations and exert a ſtimulant power on the ſyſtem; while aſtringents, on the contrary, leſſen its activity. Their ſtimulant power, however, is not great; and they may be ranked as a ſpecies between the aſtringents and ſtimulants. They are generally of a bitter nature, which is more fixed and active than in the aſtringents. The operation of tonics is generally ſlow; they ſtrengthen the ſtomach by increaſing its periſtaltic motion and removing acidity. They are the beſt preſervatives againſt the injuries of warmth and moiſture.

Gentian	*Gentiana*
Leſſer Centaury	*Centaurium minus*
Quaſſy	*Quaſſia*
Simarouba	*Simarouba*
Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Chamomile	*Chamæmelum*
Wormwood	*Abſinthium*
Tincture of ditto	*Tinct. ejuſdem*
Leopard's Bane	*Arnica*

Decoction of ditto	*Decoct. ejuſdem*
Peruvian Bark	*Cortex Peruvianus*
Anguſtura Bark	——— *anguſtur.*

CLASS X.

STIMULANTS. STIMULANTIA.

Stimulants are ſuch ſubſtances as exert their power ſpeedily and in a high degree. Their principal effect is on the nervous ſyſtem; and this effect is immediately felt on the palate, throat, and ſtomach, the periſtaltic motion of which is increaſed, and ſoon after on the vaſcular ſyſtem. They increaſe the excretions of perſpiration and urine.

I. AROMATICS, *as,* I. AROMATICA, *ut,*

Their action depends on a volatile ſalt, eaſily diſſipated by heat: they retard the alimentary fermentation, and increaſe all the other motions in the body, ſo as to excite at times temporary fever.

Peppermint	*Mentha Piperitidis*
Spearmint	——— *Sativa*
Lavender	*Lavendula*
Leſſer Cardamom	*Cardamom. minus*
Roſemary	*Roſmarinus*
Cinnamon	*Cinnamomum*
Caſſia	*Caſſia*
Canella alba	*Canella alba*
Caſcarilla	*Caſcarilla*
Wild Valerian	*Valeriana ſylveſtris*
Cochineal	*Coccinella*
Orange Bark	*Cortex aurant.*
Sweet-ſcented Flag	*Acorus.*

2. PUNGENTS, *as*, 1. PUNGENTIA, ut,

Their action is the ſame as the aromatics, but ſtronger.

Muſtard	*Sinapi*
Nutmeg	*Myriſtica*
Clove	*Caryophylla aromatica*
Mace	*Macis*
Ginger	*Zinzibir*
Alcohol	*Alcohol.*

3. BALSAMICS, *as*, 3. BALSAMICA, ut,

Balſamics join with their ſtimulus an oleous nature: they are more active in proportion to their fluidity. Their operation is quick, and generally directed to the urinary organs and ſkin.

Turpentines	*Terebinthinæ*
Canada Balſam	*Balſam Canadenſe*
Capivi Balſam	——— *Copaibæ*
Peruvian ditto	——— *Peruvian.*
Balſam of Tolu	——— *Toletan.*
Myrrh	*Myrrha*
Storax	*Storax*
Tar	*Petreolum.*

CLASS XI.

DEOBSTRUENTS. DEOBSTRUENTIA.

Deobſtruents poſſeſs ſome degree of acrimony, which varies in different articles.

Their action is either by diſſolving the grumous part of the fluid, which forms obſtruction, or by increaſing the oſcillatory motion of the veſſels.

Borax	*Borax*
Madder	*Rubia*

Soap	*Sapo*
Mercury	*Mercurius, vel Hydrar.*
Mezereon	*Mezereon*
Antimony	*Antimonium.*

CLASS XII.

SEDATIVES. SEDANTIA.

Sedatives are ſuch ſubſtances as repreſs irritation.—Their action makes the pulſe ſlower though ſtrong, and ſhows an effect on the heart and arteries.

Acids	*Acida*
Nitre	*Nitrum, vel Kali Nitrat.*
Opium	*Opium*
Hemlock	*Cicuta*
Deadly Night-ſhade	*Belladonna*
Henbane	*Hyoſciamus*
Camphire	*Camphora.*

CLASS XIII.

ANTISPASMODICS. ANTISPASMODICA.

Antiſpaſmodics are ſuch ſubſtances as repreſs that irritation of muſcular parts which induces permanent contraction, termed ſpaſm. Their action conſiſts in diminiſhing the influence of the nervous power, both in the ſyſtem in general as well as in the contracted part. This action is attended with peculiarities in different articles; they are generally all of a naufeous nature.

Amber	*Succinum*
Aſa fœtida	*Aſa fœtida*
Galbanum	*Galbanum*
Woodſoot	*Fuligo*
Æther	*Æther*

Caſtor	*Caſtoreum*
Muſk	*Moſchus*
Volatile alkaline Salts	*Sal. alkalina volatil.*

CLASS XIV.

CARMINATIVES. CARMINATIVA.

Carminatives are ſuch ſubſtances as expel wind from cavities, the chief of which, where it is lodged, is generally the abdominal viſcera, or ſtomach and bowels: it is the attendant of improper diet or debility. Their action of this claſs is connected with a peculiar aromatic principle.

Coriander	*Coriandrum*
Dill	*Anethum*
Sweet Fennel	*Fœniculum dulce*
Caraway	*Carvi*
Aniſe	*Aniſum*
Leſſer Cardamom	*Cardamomum minus.*

CLASS XV.

EMOLLIENTS. EMOLLIENTIA.

Emollients and demulcents are ſuch medicines as relax the living animal fibre; their effect, therefore, is to diminiſh the power of coheſion or tone, to increaſe the ſenſibility and irritability of the ſyſtem; and hence they are employed in caſes of morbid rigidity, in caſes of partial diſtenſion, connected with obſtruction, in caſes of irritation in rigid parts, and to leſſen the action of ſtimuli in general.

Althea	*Althea*
Quince Seed	*Sem. Cydonior.*

Linſeed	*Lini ſem.*
White Lily	*Lilium album*
Expreſt Oils	*Olea expreſſa*
Gum Arabic	*Gum. Arabicum*
Gum Tragacanth	—— *Tragacanth.*
Starch	*Amylum*
Spermaceti	*Spermaceti*
Axunge	*Axung:a, vel adep. ſuilla.*

CLASS XVI.

ANTHILMINTICS. ANTHILMINTICA.

Anthilmintics are ſuch ſubſtances as expel worms from the primæ viæ, generally dead, and prevent their future generation: and this they do either by a ſpecific action, or as poiſons to worms, by their lubricating quality ſheathing the parts againſt their influence, by their increaſing the tone of the primæ viæ, thus preventing their generation, or, by their cathartic operation, procuring their expulſion.

Fœtids, *as* Rue, Tanſy, &c.	*Fœtida*, ut *Ruta, &c.*
Bitter and acrid Purgatives, *as* Rhubarb, &c.	*Amara et acria Purgantia*
Tin	*Stannum*
Coweech	*Dolichos*
Cabbage-tree	*Geofræa*
Male Fern	*Filix mas*
Mercury, *as* Æthiops Mineral, &c.	*Hydrargyrus*, ut *Æthiops Mineral, Calomel, &c.*
Lime Water	*Aqua Calcis.*

CLASS XVII.

LITHONTHRIPTICS. LITHONTRIPTICA.

Lithonthriptics are ſuch ſubſtances as either tend to diſſolve the ſtone, to prevent its formation, or to render

the organ less sensible to its morbid effects. They are of three kinds—Alkalies and soaps, which, combining with the lithic acid, neutralise it, and prevent the future increase of the disease; diuretics, which, increasing the flow of urine, give a tendency to wash off any nucleus forming; or astringents, which, in cases of relaxation of the organ, lessen its morbid sensibility by increasing its tone, or, where ulceration prevails, give the latter a disposition to heal.

Alkali, both mild and caustic	*Alkali causic. et mite, vel Aqua Kali pur. et Aq. Kali*
Soap	*Sapo*
Lime-water	*Aqua Calcis*
Alkaline aërated Water	*Aqua alkalin. aërat.*
Wild Carrot	*Daucus sylvestris*
Bear's Whortleberry	*Uva Ursi*
Diuretics	*Diuretica.*

CLASS XVIII.

REPELLENTS. REPELLENTIA.

Repellents resist the influence of a determination of fluids to a particular part; and this they do in three different ways; either by firming the external surface, by absorbing its acrimony, or by subduing inflammation. They are divided into three different kinds, under the names of discutients, cosmetics, and styptics.

1. DISCUTIENTS, *as,*	1. DISCUTIENTIA, *ut,*
Calamy	*Lapis Calaminaris*
Zinc	*Zincum*
Tutty	*Tutia*
Lead	*Saturnum*

Mindererus Spirit	*Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon Acetat.*
Vinegar	*Acetum.*
2. COSMETICS, *as*,	COSMETICA, ut,
Balſam of Mecca	*Balſam Moccæ*
Iſſues	*Fonticuli.*
3. STYPTICS, *as*,	STYPTICA, ut,
Agaric	*Agaric*
Spunge	*Spongia*
Styptic Powder	*Pulv. Styptic.*
Actual Cautery	*Cauterium.*

CLASS XIX.

CAUSTICS. CAUSTICA.

Cauſtics, in an extended ſenſe, are ſuch ſubſtances as affect the life of a part in various degrees, by exciting inflammation and its conſequences: they are divided into three ſpecies; the *inflammants*, which go no farther than to excite an increaſed determination to the part, and a correſponding exertion of its powers: they, at the ſame time, produce action in the muſcles that are near: the *veſicants*, which, along with this increaſed determination, produce an excretion of thin fluids into the cuticle, and ſpecific ſuppuration; and thus, of courſe, the ſeparation of the ſkin and death of the latter; and the *corroſives*, which occaſion an actual gangrene, or death of the part, on their immediate application.

1. INFLAMMANTS, *as*,	I. INFLAMMANTIA, ut,
Pellitory	*Pyrethrum*
Muſtard	*Sinapi*
Wake-robin	*Arum*
Garlic	*Allium*
Onion	*Cepa*
Leek	*Porum.*

2. VESICANTS, *as*,	2. VESICANTIA, ut,
Spaniſh Flies	*Cantharides*
Racunculus	*Racunculus*
3. CORROSIVES, *as*,	**3. CORROSIVA, ut,**
Arſenic	*Arſenicum*
Quicklime	*Calx viva*
Concentrated Acids	*Acida acerr.*
Cauſtic	*Cauſticum acerrimum*
Common ditto	——— *commune*
Blue Vitriol	*Vitriolum cœruleum vel Cupri*
Verdigreaſe	*Ærugo Æris, vel Cuprum Acetat.*
Butter of Antimony	*Butyrum Antimonii, vel Antimon. Murat.*

CLASSIFICATION.

II. SURGICAL PART.

CLASS I.

EMOLLIENTS. EMOLLIENTIA.

Emollients are uſed in all ſtates of active inflammation, ſpaſm, and contraction; as,

Warm water, in the form of Steams or Fomentations.	*Aqua Calida, forma Vaporum vel Fomentationum.*
Oils, *as*,	*Olea*, ut,
Linſeed oil.	*Ol. Lini*
Olive oil.	*Ol. Olivar.*
Fats, *as*,	*Pinguia*, ut,
Hog's Lard	*Axungia, vel Adeps Suillæ*
Butter.	*Butyrum.*
Milks, *as*,	*Lac*, ut,
Cow Milk.	*Lac Vaccin.*
Cream.	*Cremor Lactis.*
Mucilages, *as*,	*Mucilaginea*, ut,
Infuſion of Liniment	*Infuſum Lini*
Decoction of Althea	*Decoct. Altheæ*
Decoction of Mallows.	*Decoct. Malvæ.*
Starches, *as*,	*Amylacea*, ut,
Wheat flower	*Pulv. Tritici*
Barley flower	*Hordei*
Oat flower	*Avenæ.*

CLASS II.

ASTRINGENTS. ASTRINGENTIA.

Aſtringents are employed in caſes of ſimple leſion or ulceration, without any ſpecific vitiated ſtate, or much tendency to gangrene.

1. VEGETABLE, *as*,	1. VEGETABLIA, ut,
Infuſion of Granite Bark	*Infuſ. Cort. Granat.*
Infuſion of Oak Bark	*Infuſ. Cort. Querci*
Infuſion of Red Roſe Leaves.	*Infuſ. Flor. Roſar. rubr.*
2. MINERAL, *as*,	2. MINERALIA, ut,
Solution of White Vitriol	*Solut. Vitriol. Alb. vel Zinci Vitriolat.*
Solution of Green Vitriol	*Solut. Vitriol. Virid. vel Ferri Vitriolat.*
Solution of Blue Vitriol	*Solut. Vitriolat. Cærul. vel Cupri Vitriolat.*
Solution of Sugar of Lead, and its Compoſitions	*Solut. Sacchar. Saturn. et compoſ. vel Ceruſſæ Acetat.*
Solution of Iron in Oxycrate	*Solut. Ferri in Oxycrat.*
Solution of Flowers of Zinc	*Solut. Flor. vel Calx Zinci*
Spirit of Vitriol diluted	*Sp. Vitriol. dilut. vel Acie Vitriol. dilut.*
Spirit of Salt diluted	*Sp. Salis dlut. vel Acid. Muriat. dilut.*
Solution of Alum	*Solut. Aluminis*
Cold Water	*Aqua Frigida*
Lime Water	*Aqua Calcis*
Ice	*Glacies*
Snow	*Nix.*

CLASS III.

TONICS. TONICA.

Tonics are applied in caſes of relaxation, ulceration, and tendency to gangrene in parts.

1. AROMATICS, *as*,	1. AROMATICA, ut,
Peppermint Water	*Aqua Menth. Pip.*
Infuſion of Roſemary	*Infuſ. Roſmarin.*

Lavender Water	*Aqua Lavendulæ*
Infuſion of Chamomile.	*Infuſ. Chamœmel.*
2. BITTERS, *as*,	2. AMARA, ut,
Decoction of Wormwood	*Decoct. Abſinthii*
Decoction of Rue	*Decoct. Rutæ*
Decoction of Leſſer Centaury	*Decoct. Centaur. Minor.*
Decoction of Holy Thiſtle	*Decoct. Cardui Benedict.*
Decoction of Bark.	*Decoct. Centaur. Minor.*
3. SPIRITS, *as*,	3. SPIRITUOSA, ut,
Spirit of Wine diluted	*Sp. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.*
Camphorated ditto	*Sp. Vini Camphorat. vel Sp. Camphorat.*
White Wine diluted	*Vin. Alb. dilut.*
Red Wine diluted	*Vin. Rubr. dilut.*
4. COLD WATER.	4. AQUA FRIGIDA.

CLASS IV.

CONSOLIDANTS. CONSOLIDANTIA.

Conſolidants are uſed in caſes of relaxation or loſs of ſubſtance, attended with ſimple debility, or deficient inflammatory ſtate.

1. BALSAMS, *as*,	1. BALSAMA, ut,
Balſam of Peru	*Balſam. Peruvian.*
Storax Ointment	*Ungt. è Styrace.*
2. DETERGENTS. (*vide* Claſs xvii.)	2. DETERGENTIA. (*vide* Claſs xvii.)

CLASS V.

CICATRIZERS. CICATRIZANTA.

Cicatrizers are ſuch ſubſtances as give firmneſs to the cuticle after incarnation is completed.

1. ABSORBENTS, *as*,	1. ABSORBENTIA, ut,
Armenian and the other Bolar Earths	*Bolus Armena et alia*
Dry Cadis	*Linteum Carptum.*

2. ASTRINGENTS. (*vide* Claſs ii.)	2. ASTRINGENTIA, ut, (*vide* Claſs ii.)
Calces of Lead, (Red and White)	*Calces Plumbi (Min. et Ceruſſ.)*
Flowers of Zinc	*Flor. vel Cal. Zinci*
Lunar Cauſtic	*Cauſtic. Lunar. vel Argentum Nitratum.*

CLASS VI.

ANODYNES. ANODYNA.

Anodynes ſooth the irritation and pain of inflamed, ulcerated, or ſwelled parts.

1. NARCOTICS, *as,*	1. NARCOTICA, ut,
Leaves of Henbane	*Flores Hyoſciam.*
Poppy Heads	*Capit. Papaver.*
Opium	*Opium*
Liquid Laudanum	*Laudan. Liquid. vel Tinct. Opii.*
2. EMOLLIENTS. (*vide* Claſs i.)	2. EMOLLIENTIA. (*vide* Claſs i.)
3. SEDATIVES, *as,*	3. SEDATIVA, ut,
Preparations of Lead	*Preparat. Plumbi.*

CLASS VII.

ADHESIVES. ADHESIVA.

Adheſives act either as a ſimple bandage on a part, or produce irritation, tending to induce ſuppuration or adheſion.

Pitch	*Pix*
Roſin	*Reſina*
Calx of Lead in Oil	*Calx Plumbi Oleo Soluta*
Wax	*Cera.*

CLASS VIII.

IRRITANTS, or ACRIDS. IRRITANTIA, vel ACRIA.

Irritants, or Acrids, increaſe the deficient inflammation of parts.

Rue	*Ruta*
Muſtard	*Sinapi*
Sal Ammoniac	*Sal Ammoniac.*
Tincture of Cantharides	*Tinct. Cantharid.*
Arum	*Arum.*

CLASS IX.

RUBEFACIENTS. RUBEFACIENTIA.

Rubefacients are ſuch ſubſtances as excite external inflammation on parts, and produce action of the contiguous muſcles.

Garlic	*Allium*
Pepper	*Piper*
Muſtard	*Sinapi*
Rue	*Ruta*
Pellitory	*Pyrethrum*
Yeaſt	*Fermentum Panis.*
Galbanum	*Galbanum.*

CLASS X.

VESICANTS. VESICANTIA.

Veſicants, when applied, produce death of cuticle and ulceration of ſurface.

Powder of Cantharides	*Pulv. Cantharid.*
Racunculus.	*Racunculus.*

CLASS XI.

CAUSTICS. CAUSTICA.

Cauſtics produce death or gangrene of the part to which they are applied, and action to a certain extent of the parts contiguous.

1. MINERAL ACIDS, *as,*	1. ADIDA MINERALIA, ut,
Oil of Vitriol	*Ol. Vitriol. vel Acid. Vitriol.*
Concentrated Spirit of Salt	*Sp. Sal. Concentr. vel Acid. Muriat.*
Smoking Spirit of Nitre	*Sp. Nitr. Fum. vel Acid Nitroſ.*
Belloſte's Liquor	*Liquor. Belloſt. vel Solut. Mer. Nitroſ. in Aq. Calcis*
Cauſtic Oil of Camphor	*Ol. Camphor. Cauſtic. vel Acid. Nitroſ. Camphorat.*
Burnt Alum	*Alum. Uſt.*
Arſenic	*Arſenicum.*
2. ALKALIES, *as,*	2. ALKALINA, ut,
Cauſtic Stone	*Lapis Cauſticus, vel Calx cum Kali puro*
Cauſtic Spirit of Sal Ammoniac	*Sp. Sal Ammon. Cauſtic. vel Alkali Volatil. Cauſtic.*
Soap Ley	*Lixivium Saponar. vel Aqua Kali pur.*
Liquified Tartar	*Ol. Tartar. per Deliquium vel Aqua Kali.*
3. METALS, *as,*	3. METALLICA, ut,
Butter of Antimony	*Butyrum Antimon. vel Antimon. Muriat.*
Blue Vitriol	*Cuprum Vitriolat.*
Verdigris	*Cuprum Acetat.*
Green Vitriol	*Ferr. Vitriolat.*
Infernal Stone	*Lapis Infernal. vel Argent. Nitrat.*
Red Precipitate	*Mer. Precipit. vel Nitrut. rubr.*
Corroſive Sublimate	*Mer. Corroſiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyr. Muriat.*
4. ANIMALS, *as,*	4. ANIMALIA, ut,
Cantharides	*Cantharides.*
5. VEGETABLES, *as,*	5. VEGETABILIA, ut,
Oil of Cloves	*Ol. Caryophillorum.*
6. EARTHS, *as,*	6. TERTIA, ut,
Quicklime	*Calx viva.*

CLASS XII.

RESOLVENTS. RESOLVENTIA.

Reſolvents leſſen the ſwelling of parts, the effect of ſtagnation or deficient circulation.

1. SOAPS, *as,*	1. SAPONACEA, *ut,*
Caſtile Soap	*Sapo Venetus*
Starkey's Soap	*Sapo Starkeanus, vel Terebinthinæ*
Soapwort	*Saponaria.*
2. EMPYREUMATIC OILS, *as,*	2. EMPYREUMATICA, *ut,*
Fœtid Oil of Tartar	*Ol. Tartar. Fœtid. vel Aqua Kali Fœtid.*
Wood-ſoot	*Fuligo*
Dippel's Animal Oil	*Ol. Animale Dippelii vel Ol. è Carnabus rectificat.*
3. GUMMY RESINS, *as,*	3. GUMMI RESINOSA, *ut,*
Gum Ammoniac	*Gum. Ammoniac.*
Aſafœtida	*Aſafœtida*
Galbanum	*Galbanum*
Camphire	*Camphora*
Aloes	*Aloës.*
4. MERCURIALS, *as,*	4. MERCURIALA, *ut,*
Corroſive Solution	*Solut. Mer. corroſiv. vel Hydrar. Muriat.*
Mercurial Ointment	*Ungt. Mer. vel Hydrar.*
Mercurial Plaſter	*Emplaſt. Mer. vel Hydrar.*
5. ACRIDS, *as,*	5. ACRIA, *ut,*
Cantharides	*Cantharides.*
6. AIRS, *as,*	6. AEREA, *ut,*
Fixed and Inflammable Airs	*Aër Fixus et Inflammabilis.*
7. NARCOTICS, *as,*	7. NARCOTICA, *ut,*
Opium	*Opium*
Belladonna	*Belladonna*
Cicuta	*Cicuta*
Tobacco	*Nicotiana.*

8. WATERS, *as,*	8. AQUOSA, ut,
Warm Steams	*Vapor aquæ calidæ*
Warm Fomentations	*Fomentum ex aq. calid.*
Warm Baths	*Thermæ aëratæ.*
9. ACIDS, *as,*	9. ACIDA, ut,
Steams of Vinegar	*Vapores Aceti.*
10. ALKALIES, *as,*	10. ALKALINA, ut,
Salt of Tartar	*Sal Tartar. vel Kali*
Mineral Alkali	*Sal Sodæ vel Natron*
Diluted Spirit of Sal Ammoniac	*Sp. Sal. Ammon. valde dilut. vel Aqua Ammoniæ*
Volatile Liniment	*Ungt. Volatile vel Ol. Ammoniat.*
11. NEUTRAL SALTS, *as,*	11. SALSA, ut,
Mindererus Spirit	*Sp. Mindereri vel Aqua Ammoniæ Acetat.*
Sal Ammoniac	*Sal Ammoniac.*
Nitre	*Nitrum vel Kali Nitratum*
Borax	*Borax.*
12. SULPHURS, *as,*	12. SULPHUREA, ut,
Sulphur	*Sulphur*
Tar	*Petroleum*
Sulphurated Baths	*Thermæ Sulphureæ.*

CLASS XIII.

ANTIPHLOGISTICS. ANTIPHLOGISTICA.

Antiphlogiſtics repreſs inflammation in parts, where too violent, as in caſe of external injuries.

Cold Water	*Aqua Frigida*
Solution of Sal Ammoniac and Nitre	*Solut. Sal Ammoniac. et Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat.*
Oxycrate	*Oxycratum*
White and Red Wine	*Vin. Alb. et Rubr.*
Sugar of Lead	*Saccbar. Saturn. vel Ceruſſa Acetat.*
Alum	*Alumen.*
Vegeto-Mineral Water	*Aqua Vegeto-Mineral. vel Litbar. Acetat.*
Wine with Bitters and Aromatics	*Vinum cum Herbis Amar. et Aromat.*

Spirit of Wine diluted	*Spt. Vini vel Alcohol dilut.*
Dregs of Wine diluted	*Fæces Vini dilut.*
Decoction of Bark	*Decoct. P. C. P.*
Emollient Poultices	*Cataplasm. Emollient.*
Anodyne Poultices	*Cataplasm. Anodyn.*

CLASS XIV.

INSPISSANTS. INSPISSANTIA.

Inspissants give tenacity or firmness to the fluids of parts, where acrid or too serous.

Mucilages	*Mucilagina*
Starches	*Amylacea*
Armenian and Bolar Earths	*Bolus Armenia et Alia*
Dry Sponge	*Spongia Sicca.*

CLASS XV.

COAGULANTS. COAGULANTIA.

Coagulants check hæmorrhage or a too copious discharge from morbid parts.

Alcohol of Wine	*Alcohol Vini*
Acid of Vitriol	*Acidum Vitriol.*
White and Blue Vitriol	*Vitriolum Alb. et Cærul. vel Zinci et Cupr.*
Alum	*Alumen.*

CLASS XVI.

MATURANTS. MATURANTS.

Maturants are applied, in cases of imperfect or slow inflammation, to promote the suppuration of parts.

1. MILD, *as,*	1. LENIORA, ut,
Common Poultice	*Cataplasm. Emolliens*
Butter	*Butyrum*
Yolk of Egg	*Vitellum Ovi*
Linseed	*Semen Lini*
Figs in Milk	*Caricæ in Lacte*
White Lily Root	*Radix Lilii Alb.*

Diachylon Plaſter	*Emplaſt. Diachylon.*
Gum Plaſter	*Emplaſt. Gummos*
Baſilicon Ointment	*Ungt. Baſilicon. vel Reſinæ flavæ*
Honey and Flour	*Farina cum Melle.*
2. ACRIDS, *as,*	2. ACRIA, *ut,*
Onion	*Cepa*
Garlic boiled in Honey or Oil	*Allium cum Melle, vel Oleo coct.*
Galbanum diſſolved	*Galbanum in Ol. ſolut.*
Tincture of Cantharides	*Tinct. Cantharid.*

CLASS XVII.

DETERGENTS. DETERGENTIA.

Detergents are employed to amend a vitiated morbid diſcharge in parts.

1. BITTERS, *as,*	1. AMARA, *ut,*
Holy Thiſtle	*Carduus Benedict.*
Leſſer Centaury	*Centaurium Minus*
Birthwort	*Ariſtolochia*
Gentian	*Gentiana.*
2. BALSAMS, *as,*	2. BALSAMICA, *ut,*
Myrrh	*Myrrha*
Aloes	*Aloes*
Balſam Capivi	*Balſam Copaibæ.*
3. ACRIDS, *as,*	3. ACRIA, *ut,*
Arum	*Arum*
Savine	*Sabiana*
Verdigris	*Viride Æris.*
4. SWEETS, *as,*	4. DULCIA, *ut,*
Honey	*Mel*
Sugar	*Saccharum.*
5. SALTS, *as,*	5. SALINA, *ut,*
Ammoniac Salt	*Sal Ammoniac.*
6. MERCURIALS, *as,*	6. MERCURIALIA, *ut,*
Calomel	*Calomel*
Red Precipitate	*Mer. Precipitat. vel Nitrat. Rubr.*
Corroſive Solution	*Mer. Corroſiv. Sublimat. vel Hydrargyrus Muriat.*
Aqua Phagadenica	*Aqua Phagadenica, vel Solut. Hydrargyri Muriat. in Aqua Calcis.*

CLASS XVIII.

ANTISEPTICS. ANTISEPTICA.

Antiſeptics are ſuch ſubſtances whoſe action aims chiefly at obviating the tendency to gangrene in inflamed parts.

1. BITTERS, *as,*	1. AMARA, ut,
Peruvian Bark	*Cortex Peruvian.*
2. AROMATICS, *as,*	2. AROMATICA, ut,
Rue	*Ruta*
Chamomile	*Chamæmel.*
3. BALSAMICS, *as,*	3. BALSAMA, ut,
Turpentine	*Terebinthina*
Camphor	*Camphora*
Myrrh	*Myrrha.*
4. ASTRINGENTS, *as,*	4. AUSTERA, ut,
Alum	*Alumen*
Vitriolum	*Vitriolum*
Sugar of Lead	*Sacchar. Saturni, vel Ceruſſæ Acetata*
Galls	*Gallæ.*
5. COLD MATTERS, *as,*	5. FRIGIDA, ut,
Cold Water	*Aqua Frigida*
Snow	*Nix*
Ice	*Glacies.*
6. SPIRITS, *as,*	6. SPIRITUOSA, ut,
Spirit of Wine	*Sp. Vini.*
Wines	*Vina.*
7. VEGETABLE ACIDS, *as,*	7. ACIDA VEGETABILIA, ut,
Citron Juice	*Succus Citri*
Vinegar	*Acetum.*
8. MINERAL ACIDS, *as,*	8. ACIDA MINERALIA, ut,
Spirit of Vitriol	*Sp. Vitrioli, vel Acidum Vitriol.*
Spirit of Nitre	*Sp. Nitri, vel Acidum Nitroſum*
Spirit of Salt	*Sp. Salis, vel Acidum Muriat.*
9. ÆTHERIAL OILS, *as,*	9. OLEA ÆTHEREA, ut,
Spirit of Turpentine	*Sp. Terebinthinæ.*

10. SALTS, *as,*	10. SALINA, ut,
Ammoniac	*Sal Ammoniac.*
11. AIRs, *as,*	11. AERA, ut,
Fixed Air	*Aer Fixus.*

CLASS XIX.

SEPTICS. SEPTICA.

Septics are such substances as promote a septic or putrescent state, which is found necessary where predominant acid prevails.

Crabs' Eyes	*Oculi Cancrorum*
Common Salt	*Sal Culinare, vel Marinum, vel Natron Muriatum*
Putri Air	*Aër Putridus*
Heat	*Calor*
Quicklime	*Calx viva.*

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS

EMPLOYED IN

THE CURE OF GENERAL DISEASES,

OR THOSE THAT BELONG TO THE OFFICE OF THE PHYSICIAN.

CLASS I.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES;

Marked by Pulſe, frequent, for the moſt part ſtrong and full.

Various Forms of Cooling or Antiphlogiſtic Drinks, ſuited to every Species and Stage of Inflammatory Diſeaſes, viz.

COMMON Emulſion. (*Emulſio cois, vel Lac Amygdalæ.*

℞ Amygdal. dulc. ʒi.
Aqua bullient. lb. ij.
Amygdal. decort. in mortar. marmor. contunde et aquam paulatim affunde deinde cola. *To be uſed at pleaſure, or a cupful every hour.*

℞ Aq. Hordeat. lb. ij.
Tamarind, ʒi.
Tartar. vel Kali vitriolat. ʒi.
Syr. Cort. aurant. ad grat. acid. pro potu.

Antiphlogiſtic Potion, as (*Potus antiphlogiſticus*).

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Solve in Aq. font. lb. ij. dein adde. *The ſame.*
Sacchar. alb. ʒvi. m.

Imperial drink. The ſame, with the addition of bitter oranges and a little white wine.

Vinegar whey. (*Serum aceti*). Vide Part I. Acetum. *The ſame.*

FORMS.		DOSES.
Barley decoction with nitre.		*Decoct. hordei nitros.* (Hordei, ʒij. ad Aq. lb. v. coque ad dimid.) (Nitri. vel Kali Nitrat. ʒij. ad lb. ij.) *The same.*
Decoct. Avenæ.	(Water Gruel.)	*The same.*
Infus. Lini acidulat.	(Acidulated Lintseed Tea.)	*The same.*

I. INFLAMMATORY FEVER;

Distinguished by rigor or shivering, anxiety, pain of back and head, with suffused eye, and impatience of light.

Pulse frequent, hard, and full.

Affection of Stomach, viz. (Nausea, Sickness, &c.)

Relieved by

℞ Tartar. emet. vel Anti-Tartarisat. gr. v.
Aq. fervid. ʒv.
Sp. Lavand. com. vel Tinct. Lavand.
gutt. xx. m. ft. solut. *A table spoonful every quarter of an hour till vomiting ensues, and then to be given.*

Surface relaxed by

Diaphoretics.

1. *Saline.*

Simple.

℞ Sal Tartar. vel Kali, ʒi.
Succ. Limon. ʒi. ff.
Aq. Cinn. f. ʒij.
Rosæ, ʒiv.
Sacchar. alb. ʒff. m. ft. solut. julap. *A table spoonful or two to be taken often.*

℞ Sal. vol. Corn. Cerv. ʒff.
Succ. Limon. ʒvi.
Effervescentia peracte adde
Aq. Cinnam. simpl. ʒi.
Rosar. ʒiij.
Syr. simpl. ʒff. *The same.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Ammoniac. volat. vel Ammoniæ, ℈ij.	
Succ. Limon. ʒi. vel. q. ſ. ad ſalis ſaturationem:	
Aq. Cinnam. ſ. ʒi. ff.	
fontan. ʒiij.	
Syr. Commun. ʒff. m.	*The ſame.*

Combined.

The juleps may be rendered more active by gr. ij. of tartar emetic, or tartariſed antimony, added to each.

℞ Sal Abſinthii, vel Kali, ℈i.	
Succ. Limon. ʒff.	
Aq. font. ʒvi.	*To be repeated*
Cinn. ſ. ʒij.	*twice or thrice*
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. ft. hauſt.	*a day.*
℞ Sal c. c. ℈ff.	
Succ. Limon. ʒff.	
Vin. emetic, vel Antimonii, gutt. xl.	
Syrup. cois, ʒij. m. ft. hauſt.	*The ſame.*
℞ Sp. Mindereri, vel Aq. Ammon. Acetat. (*i. e.*) Alkali volat. ex Sal. Ammoniac. q. velis ſaturat. cum acet. diſtillat. q. ſ.) ʒiv.	
Aq. font. ʒiij.	
Syrup. cois. ʒi. adde	*To be taken as*
Tart. emet. vel Antimonii, gr. ij. M.	*the julep.*

2. Nitre. (vel Kali Nitratum.)

In various forms, as,

℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat. ammon. crud. ā ʒff.	
Aq. font. ʒviij.	
cinn. ſ. ʒij.	
Sacch. alb. ʒvi. m. ft. julap.	*As the former.*
℞ Salis Nitri, pur. vel Kali Nitrat. ʒi.	
Aceti Vin. opt. ʒff.	
Aq. Roſar. ʒij.	
font. ʒiij.	
Syrup. ʒff. m.	*The ſame.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat. Sacch. albi, ā ʒij. Solve ex Aq. font. ℥iv. et adde Aq. Cin. ten. ℥i. ff. Succ. Limon. ℥ff. m.	*The ſame.*
℞ Sal Nitri, vel Kali Nitrat. ℈i. Aq. font. ℥i. Syr. caryophyll. ʒvi. m. ft. hauſt.	

Inteſtines (when Antimonial Solution not having that effect), opened by

Saline Purges,

In form of Powders.

℞ Crem. Tartar. ℈i. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x. m. ft. pulv. laxans.	
℞ Crem. Tartar. Flor. Sulph. ā ʒff. m. ft. pulv.	

Solutions.

℞ Sal Glauber. vel Natron. vitriolat. ʒff. Mannæ, ℥i. Aq. font. ʒviij. m. ft. ſolut.	*For one doſe.*
℞ Tartar. ſolub. vel Kali tartariſat. ʒff. Aq. font. ʒviij. Cinn. ſ. Syr. Violar. ā ʒi. m. ft. ſolut.	*For the ſame.*
℞ Sal cathart. Amar. vel Sodæ vitriolat. Mannæ, a ʒij. Aq. fervent. ℥x. menth. piper. ʒij. m. fiat ſolut.	*One half a doſe.*
℞ Sodæ phoſphorat. ʒff.	*To be diſſolved in chicken broth or tea.*

Injections.

℞ Flor. Chamom. m. p. i. Aq. font. lb. i: coque parum dein cola et adde Ol. Olivar. ℥i. Sal Glauberi, vel Natron vitriolat. ʒiij. m. ft. ennem.	

FORMS. DOSES.

Tropical Inflammation.

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redneſs, ſwelling, and diſorder of the functions of the part.

General Remedies the ſame as in N° 1.

Topical Applications.

1. *Reſolvents.*

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or ſcarificator.

Sedative and aſtringents, as,

Acetum et Oxycrat. (Vinegar and Oxycrate.)

Solutio ſaturni. (Solutions of Lead.)

(Sacch. Saturn. ʒi. ad Aquæ, ʒviij.)

℞ Sacch. Saturn. ʒi.
Aq. font. lb. i.
Aceti diſtillat. ʒff. m. ft. ſolut.

Aq. Vegeto-min. (Goulard's Vegeto-mineral Water, or in the form of the reſolvent Cataplaſm, as,

℞ Pulv. vel Placent. Lini.
Aq. Vegeto-mineral.
Sp. Camphorat. q. ſ. ad Cataplaſm.

Solutions of white Vitriol, Simple. (gr. i. ad Aquæ ʒi.)

Aq. vitr. camph. (Vitriolated camphorated Water.)

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as, (*Sal Neutri.*)

℞ Aq. Ammon. Acet. ʒi.ff.
Tinct. Opii, ʒff. m. ft. ſolut.

Sal Ammoniac, much diluted, as,

℞ Sal Ammoniac, ʒij.
Aq. font. ʒvi.

Aqua calcis. (Lime Water.)

Sedative and Emollient, as,

Fotus anodyn. (Anodyne Fomentation.)

℞ Capit. papaver. ʒi.
Flor. ſambuc. ʒff.
Aq. font. lb. iij. coque ad lb. ij.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Stimulants as,	
Epispastica.	(Blisters.)
Fontanelli.	(Issues.)
Linim. saponac.	(Opodeldoc Balsam.)
Oleum ammon.	(Volatile Liniment.)

2. *Suppurants.*

Common Poultices by itself, or with the addition of acrids, as,
Mustard,
Onion, &c. or

The following forms of Suppurant Cataplasms, as,

℞ Rad. lil. alb.
Cepar.
Caricar. ā ℥i.
Pulv. Lini, ℥vi. coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ad pro-priam spissitudinem, dein adde.
Picis Burg. ℥i. m.

℞ G. Galban. ℥ss.
Vitell. Ovi. subact. adde,
Ung. Basil. ℥ij. m. ft.
Ung. suppurans. *A little to be spread on a poultice.*

II. Phrenzy. (Phrenitis.) Vide Vol. II. p. 413.

Marked by violent head-ach, flushed face, impatience of light and noise, peculiar wild look, watchfulness, and impetuous delirium. Pulse quick, strong, and hard.

General Remedies the same as in Inflammatory Fever.

Bleeding to be carried to considerable length.

Head relieved by,

1. Cold to the part, as the *clay cap*, *ice*, *vinegar* and *water*, or *oxycrate*.
2. Blisters.
3. Revulsion.

By drastic Purges, as,

℞ Infus. Tamarind. cum Sen. ℥iv. *a dose.*

FORMS.	DOSES.

Lagative Bolus.

℞ Calomel. grs. iij.
Jalap. gr. xv.
Syrup. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat Bolus.

Electuary.

℞ Jalap. ʒij.
Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Pulv. Zinziber, ℈i.
Electuar. Lenitiv. vel Sennæ, q. ſ. ut fiat Electuar. — *The ſize of a nutmeg, a doſe.*

Draught.

℞ Tinct. Jalap. ʒij.
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat. hauſt. laxans.

Solutions.

℞ Pulpi Tamarind. ʒvi.
Cremor. Tart. ʒij.
Coque in Aq. font. lb. i. ſſ. ad lb. i. Colaturæ.
Adde Aq. Cinnam. ten. ʒſſ.
Tart. emetic. gr. i. vel Antimonii. — ʒiij. *every hour till it operates.*

℞ Aq. font. ʒvij.
Tinct. Senn. compoſ. ʒi.
Sal Glauber. vel Nitrat. vitriolat. ʒij.,
Fiat Solutio. — *Four table ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

℞ Sal Glauber. vel Sodæ vitriolat. ʒvi.
Cryſt. Tartar. ʒiv. M. — *To be diſſolved in gruel.*

Injection.

℞ Flor. Chamæm. mp. i.
Fol. Sennæ, ʒij.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. coque ad lb. ſſ. cola, et adde,
Ol. Olivar. ʒij. m. fiat ennem.

Pediluvium.

III. Inflammation of the Eye. (Ophthalmia.)

Attended with heat, pain, and ſwelling, with impatience of light, and frequently fever.

1. *Acute Species.*

The treatment of the acute or inflammatory ſpecies is the ſame as in the former diſeaſe.

General bleeding, however, is not to be carried to any great length. Topical bleeding highly neceſſary. Vomiting to be cautiouſly avoided. Laxatives the ſame as in the former diſeaſe.

Topical Applications. (*Collyria.*)

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Vitriol. alb. gr. iij. Sacch. Saturn. gr. x. Aq. Roſar. ℥v. m. fiat Collyr.	*The eye to be conſtantly wetted with this application, or a rag dipt in it and applied.*
℞ Aq. Ammon. acetat. diſtillat. ā ℥ij. Sp. Vinoſ. rectificat. ʒi. m. ft. Collyr. vel Cum Ceruſſ. ʒſſ. vel cum Opii, gutt. xx. vel Cum Solut. Camphoræ, ʒij.	
℞ Sp. Mindereri Aq. Roſar. ā ℥i. m. ft.	
℞ Alum. rup. ℥ſſ. Alum. unius ovi. ſubact. Collyrium.	*To be ſpread on lint, and applied.*
℞ Coagul. Alum. ℥iv. Pulv. fol. Roſar. rubr. q. ſ. ad ſpiſſit. ut form. Cataplaſm.	
℞ Sacchar. Saturn. gr. viij. Aq. Caltis, lb. ſſ. m. ft. Collyr.	*The eye to be kept wet with it.*
℞ Sacchar. Saturn. ℈i. Aq. font. ℥v. Acet. Vini, ℥i. Tinct. Thebaic. ʒi. m. ft. Collyr.	*The ſame.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Vitriol. alb. ℈i. Camphor. ℈ff. Aq. fervid. ℥vi. m. fiat Collyr.	*To be used as the former.*

2. *Chronic Species.*

Conſtitutional treatment the ſame as in Scrofula.

For Topical Inflammations, viz.

Waſhes, powders, and ointments. *Vide* Part II.

V. Sore Throat. (Cynanche Tonsillaris.)

Marked by heat, pain, and ſtricture of mouth, and throat of a ſcarlet colour, with enlargement of tonſils and difficult deglutition.

Cure on the general antiphlogiſtic plan.

Firſt State.

Treated by *reſolution, effected*
By general bleeding, though ſeldom neceſſary here.
Laxatives the ſame as in the former diſeaſes. No. I. and II.

Topical Applications.

1. *Internal or Gargles, as,*

℞ Fol. Roſar. ficcat. ℥ff. Aq. bullient. lb. ij. macera per horas 4 dein cola et adde Acid. Vitriol. ℥ff. Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. ft. Gargar.	*To be used frequently.*
℞ Aquæ Vegeto-mineral.	*To be used as the former, but with much caution, in caſe of ſwallowing.*
℞ Infuſ. Roſar. ℥viij. et adde Acid. Murjat. gutt. aliquot.	*To be used as the former.*
℞ Sp. Ætheris Vitriol. ℥i. Decoct. Hordei, ℥vi. Syr. Altheæ, ℥ff. m. ft. Gargariſm.	

FORMS. DOSE.

℞ Cort. Querci, ℥i.
Aq. Font lb. i. ff. coq. ad i. et
colat.; adde
Alum. ℈i.
Sp. Vin. Gallic. ℥ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Sal Nitri, ʒi.
Aq. Font. ℥vi.
Syrup. Roſar. ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Acid. muriat. gutt. xxx.
Mellis Roſæ, ℥ij.
Decoct. Hordei, ℥vi. m. ft. Gargariſm.

2. *External, or Liniments and Plaſters.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥ij. cum Sp. C. C. ʒi. M.

℞ Empl. ex G. Amm. et acet.

℞ Ol. volat. vel Balſ. Opodel.

℞ Sp. Mindereri. (No. I.)

℞ Ol. Camphorat. ℥i.
Sp. Salis Ammoniac. cum Calce, ʒi.
Tinct. Cantharid. ℥ij.
———Thebaic. ʒi. M.

Second Stage.

Treated by ſuſpending all the former evacuations.

Topical Applications.

1. *Internal*, as,

Warm ſteams of vinegar, &c.

2. *External*, as,

Poultices of different kinds ſimply, or with acrids, as in p. 100.

V. Croup. (Cynanche Trachealis.)

Known by ſtridulous cough, wheezing, reſpiration, and fever.

Firſt Stage.

Early bleeding, general and topical, the chief remedy.
Laxatives to be next uſed, as in N° 2.
Vomiting by antimonial emetic, as in N° 1; or with ſquills, or with white vitriol, as moſt expeditious. *Vide* Part II. Zincum.
Bliſters externally.

Second Stage.

Pectorals of the attenuating claſs, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒij. Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥v. Syr. Balſ. ʒvi. m. fiat julep. A grain or two of tartar emetic may be added.	*A table ſpoonful often.*
℞ G. Ammoniac. ℈i. ſolve in Acet. Scillit. ʒvi. Aq. font. ℥vi. Syr. Balſ. ʒi. m. fiat mixt.	*The ſame.*
℞ Tinct. Benzoin. lxx. Aq. Roſar. ℥v. Syr. Balſ. ʒi. m. fiat mixt.	*The ſame.*

Antiſpaſmodics, as in N° xxviii.
Bronchotomy, as directed in Surgery.

VI. Peripneumony. (Peripneumonia.)

Marked by acute fever, with flushed face, by difficult reſpiration, circumſcribed pain of cheſt, cough, and ſoft pulſe.

1. *Acute Stage.*

Treated by
Large and repeated bleedings, ſucceeded by bliſters to the part after the firſt bleeding.
Diluents, with acids and nitre, as in N° I.
Antimonial diaphoretics, as in ditto.

FORMS.	DOSES.

2. *Or more advanced Stage.*

Treated by
1. Incraſſating Pectorals, as,

℞ Ol. Olivar. opt. ℥v.
Sp. Salin. Aromat. ʒij.
Subige optime dein adde
Aq. Puleg. ℥iv.
Syr. Balſam. ʒi. M. — *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Spermaceti, ʒiij.
Conſerv. Roſar. ʒi.
Syr. cois, q. ſ.
Elixir Vitriol. Acid, gutt. aliquot
ad grat. Acidulat. M. — *A tea ſpoonful often.*

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒiij.
Syr. Limon. ʒi.
Nitri pur. ʒij.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥ſſ.
font. ℥iij. m. — *A table ſpoonful often.*

2. Opiates, as,

℞ L. L. gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn.
Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. Roſar.
Cinn. ſ. ā ℥ij.
Syr. Simpl. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. lx. m. ft. m. — *Two table ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

℞ Aq. font. ℥v.
Ol. Amygd. dul. ʒij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥ſſ.
Elix. Paregoric, ʒij.
Sp. Vol. Aromat. gutt. xxx. m.
ft. miſtur. — *The ſame.*

℞ Pil. Pacific. *Vide* Part. I. Opium.

3. Occaſional uſe of Laxatives, as in p. 98.

VII. Pleurisy. (Pleuritis.)

Distinguished by acute pain of side, and difficult respiration: pulse full, quick, and hard.

The same treatment as in the former disease.

VIII. Inflammation of Stomach. (Gastritis.)

Marked by aggravated pain and heat of precordia on motion or pressure, by much oppression and loss of strength, by a constant rejection of every thing taken.

Pulse hard and contracted, or small and irregular.

Early and repeated bleedings, without regard to smallness of pulse.

1. *Internal Remedies.*

The mildest diluents and mucilages only to be used, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Emulsion. Arabic. *Vide* Part I. G. Arabic.	
℞ Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi. Aq. font. ʒi. ff. Syr. Alth. ʒff. m. ft. julap.	*A table spoonful often.*
℞ Decoct. Altheæ, lb. ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi. m.	
℞ Mucilag. G. Tragacanth. *vel* Mucilag. sem. Cydonior. (ʒi. ad Aq. lb. ff.)	*A table spoonful often.* *The same.*
℞ Infus. Lini, lb. i. Mellis despumat. ʒi. m.	*The same.*

Or,

Emollient Injections; as,

℞ Lac. recent. ʒx.
Ol. flor. ʒij.
Sacch. rubr. ʒj. m. ft. ennem.

℞ Gelat. ex Amylo, ʒiv.
Liquef. leni igne immisc.
Ol. Oliv. ʒff. adde
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. ennem.

℞ Infus. Lini, ʒvi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. ft. ennem.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Ol. Palma, ʒi. ff.
Vitel. unius ovi
probe ſubact. adde
Lac. lb. ff. m. ft. ennem.

℞ G. Arabic. ʒff.
Aq. fervent. ʒv.
Solve et colatur. adde
Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xlv. m. ft. ennem.

2. *External Remedies.*

Bliſters to ſtomach.
Fomentations of abdomen.

IX. Inflammation of Intestines. (Enteritis.)

Known by fixed twiſting pain round the navel, by coſtiveneſs, lumpy contraction of abdomen, and vomiting.
Pulſe quick, hard, and ſmall.

The treatment the ſame as in *Gaſtritis*; and, in addition, Mild laxatives proper as in N° 1.; alſo,

℞ Ol. Ricini.
Syr. cois, ā ʒff. m. fiat. hauſt. laxans.

℞ Seri Mannæ. *Vide* Part I. Manna.

℞ Mannæ, ʒij. ſolve in
Aq. cois, ʒiv. miſce
Ol. Amyg. dulc. ʒij. m.

℞ Sal Prunell. ʒff.
Tartar Vitriol. ʒij.
Conſerv. Roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat electuar.

X. Inflammation of Liver. (Hepatitis.

Marked by pungent or obtuſe pain of right ſide, riſing to the top of right ſhoulder, by dry cough, high-coloured urine, often bilious, vomiting.
Pulſe frequent, ſtrong, and hard.

The general treatment the ſame as in the two laſt diſeaſes, but not carried to the ſame length.

FORMS. DOSES.

Dilutents as in N° 1.
Refrigerants as in ditto.
Emollient glyſters as in N° 8.

After abatement of firſt ſymptoms, mercury has been ſucceſsfully employed by unction on the region of the liver, and carried to the ſalivating point, but no farther. For its mode of application. *Lues.* Alſo,

The nitrous acid, conducted on a ſimilar plan, as,

℞ Acid. Nitroſ. fort. ʒi.
Aq. Font. lb. i.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. *To be taken in the courſe of 24 hours, and the doſe gradually increaſed.*

Bitters of the ſimpleſt kind, alſo combined with this courſe in the chronic ſpecies, as,

℞ Decoct. Chamœmel. ad libit. *Vide* Part I. *Chamœmelum.*

℞ Infuſ. Cardui benedicti, ad libit. &c.

XI. Inflammation of Kidney. (Nephritis.)

Traced by pain in the courſe of the ureter, uninfluenced by motion or preſſure, by retraction of teſticle, frequent micturition, numbneſs of one limb, vomiting, or cholic.

Firſt Stage.

General antiphlogiſtic plan; but veneſection here requires much reſtriction.

Internal Remedies.

The uſe of demulcents, laxatives, and emollient injections, particularly indicated, as in N° 8.
Occaſional opiates, as in N° 6.

External Remedies.

Warm bath.
Fomentations.

FORMS. DOSES.

Second Stage. (Or Chronic State.)

Where ulceration prevails, treated by balſamics, detergents, aſtringents, and mineral waters; as,

℞ Balſam. Capivi, ʒij.
Sacch. Alb. ʒiij.
Terito ſimul diligenter in mortar.
lapid. et adde
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi. terito iterum,
et paulatim adde
Aq. Cinn.
Roſar. ā ʒij. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ♃i.
Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ʒſſ. ft. m. hauſt. *The ſame.*

℞ Balſam. Copaibe.
Ol. Tartar. per. del. ā ♃i. miſce,
et adde
Syr. Balſam Aq. Cinn. ā ʒij.
Aq. font. ʒi. ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Aq. Petreol. *Vide* Part I. Petroleum.

℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

℞ Aq. Calcis. *Vide* Part I. Calx Viva.

℞ Pulv. Uvæ Urſi, ʒi. ſſ.
Pulp. Prun. Gallic. ʒi. *The ſize of a nutmeg*
Syr. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. *a doſe.*

XII. Rheumatism. (Rheumatismus.)

Conſiſts in wandering pains of the larger joints, or in the courſe of the muſcles, increaſed on motion, either with or without fever, according to the particular ſpecies.

1. *Acute Species.*

Internal Remedies.

General antiphlogiſtic plan.
Large and early bleeding neceſſary.
Saline purges, after abatement of pain, as in N° 1.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Sudorifics, in advanced ſtage, ſweating being continued ten or twelve hours at once, either by Antimonials, as in N° 1. or,	
℞ Camphor. gr. v. Sal Nitri, gr. xv. Crem. Tartar. ʒi. m. fiat Pulv.	
℞ L. L. gutt. xxx. Sp. Salin. Arom. gutt. xl. Syr. cois Aq. Cinn. ā ʒſſ. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞ Tinct. Guaic. volat. ʒij. Thebaic. gutt. xxx. Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ʒſſ. m. fiat. hauſt.	
℞ Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.	
℞ Vin. è Tart. Antimon. ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arab. ʒi. ſſ. Syr. cois, ʒſſ. m. ft. hauſt.	*A table ſpoonful every two hours.*
℞ Pulv. Jacobi, gr. vi.	*For a doſe every three hours.*
℞ Calx nitrat. Antim. ℈i. divid. in doſe N° 4.	*One every three hours.*
℞ Corn. Cerv. calc. prep. gr. xix. Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij. Tere diu ſimul in mortario lapideo, et divide in partes æquales, N° 6. (Calomel. gr. ij. pro re nata addere potuit.)	*A doſe every ſecond, third, or fourth hour.*
℞ G. Guiac. ʒvi. G. Arab. ʒij. Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒiij. Aq. bullient. ʒviij. Sacch. Alb. ʒſſ. m. fiat mixt.	*A table ſpoonful occaſionally.*
℞ Vitell. Ovi. Elix. Guiac. volat. ā gutt. x. Terito ſimul et paulatim adde Sacchar Alb. ʒi. Terito iterum et affunde Aq. Cinn. ſimpl. Menth. pip. Roſar. ā ʒſſ. m.	

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Decoct. Serpent. *Vide* Part I. Serpentaria.	
℞ Decoct. Lignor. *Idem.* Guiac.	
℞ Seri Sinapi Alb. (℥ff. ad lact. lb. i.)	℥iv. *a dose.*
℞ Pulv. Contrayerv. Sal Ammoniac. ā ℈i. Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Rad. Ari, ʒi. ff. Spermaceti, ʒi. tere bene simul et adde, Aq. bullient. lb. i. ut fiat emulsio.	*At bed-time.*
℞ G. Guiac. ʒff. Sal C. C. gr. viij. Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat bolus.	

External Remedies.

Topical bleeding.
Blisters.
Rubefacients, as in chronic state.

2. *Chronic.*

Internal Remedies.

The same as in the advanced stage of the acute species; also,

℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒiij. Syr. cois, q. s. ut fiat haust.	
℞ Cinnabar. Antimon. ℈i. G. Guiac. ʒff. Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. v. Mell. q. s. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ℈i. Antim. Crud. ℈ff. m. fiat pulv.	
℞ Pil. Plummeri. *Vide* Part I. Hydrargyrus.	
℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. i. G. Guiac. gr. xv. Scammon. gr. iv. Syr. q. s. ut ft. Pil. N° 2.	*To be taken at bed-time.*
℞ Calomel, gr. i. (Mercurial unction also to the part.)	*For a dose every night.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Calomel. gr. ij. Opii, gr. i. ut fiat Pill. i.	*The same.*

External Applications. (Or Rubefacients to the Parts.)

℞ Balsam. Anodyn. vel
Oleum volat. vel
Ungt. Merc.

℞ Ol. Terebinth. ℥iij.
Camphor, ʒij.
Ungt. Cantharid. ℥ij. m.

℞ Oleum volat. ℥i.
Tinct. Cantharid. ʒij. m. fiat. lin. — *To be rubbed occasionally on the part.*

℞ Sp. Camphorat. ℥i.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒij.

℞ Ol. Camphor. ℥ij.
Ungt. Resin. flav. ℥i.
Saponis Nigri, ℥ss. m.

℞ Ol. Oliv. opt. ℥ij.
Saffafras, ʒi.
Sp. Sal Ammon. caustic. ʒij. m. — *To be used morning and evening.*

℞ Petreol. Bardanens, ℥iss.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ss. m.

℞ Opii purificat. ℥i.
Sp. Vinos. rectificat. lb. ij.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ℥ij. m.

XIII. Gout. (Arthritis.)

Is acute pain of the lesser joints of the hands and feet, recurring in paroxysms.

1. *Regular or Inflammatory.*

The general antiphlogistic plan, but not carried to any great length.

Local applications employed have been various, as,

Topical bleeding,
Sweating the part,
Stimulants, as in chronic rheumatism. (N° 12. 2.)

FORMS.	DOSES.
Poultices, particularly the rye poultice, consisting of, Rye flour, lb. i. Salt, ℥ij. Yeast, ℥iv. Water, q. s.	*To be formed to the part, and renewed every day.*
The Muriatic Acid Bath. (℥v. of acid to 5 or 8 quarts of warm water, the feet immersed for an hour at once, and to be occasionally repeated).	
The Vitriolic Acid Ointment; also,	
℞ Calcis, ℥i. Mellis, ℥ss. m.	
Morbid symptoms of Stomach treated, 1. Eructation and Indigestion, by	
℞ Aq. Cinn. ten. Font. ā ℥ij. Piper. Jamaic. Mucilag. G. Arabic, ā ℥vi. Magnes. ustæ, ʒiij. m.	*Two table spoonfuls are given occasionally, first shaking the glass.*
℞ Magnes. Alb. ʒi. Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v. m. ft. pulv.	*To be taken night and morning.*
℞ Ol. Anis. gutt. viij. Sacchar. accept. Magnes. Alb. ʒij. Syr. cois, ℥i. Aq. Menth. pip. ℥vij. m.	
2. Acidity, by absorbents, as,	
℞ Magnesiæ Albæ, ʒiij. Pulv. Rhei, ʒij. Aq. Cinn. s. ℥v. font. ℥i. Syr. Aurant. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt.	*Two table spoonfuls a dose occasionally, first shaking the glass.*
℞ Asæ Fœtid. Fel. Bovin. ā ʒi. m. et ft. cum Pulv. Glycirrh. mass. dividend. in Pil. singul. gr. iv.	*Two or three, a dose twice a day.*

FORMS. DOSES.

3. Wind and coſtiveneſs; by laxatives of a warm aromatic kind, as,

℞ Elixir Sacr. *Vide* Part I. Aloes.

℞ Elixir ſalutis. *Vide* Ibid. Senna.

Bitters are alſo at times uſeful, as,

℞ Tinct. C. P.
Elixir ſtomach. ā ʒi. *A table ſpoonful a doſe, in a glaſs of water, thrice a day.*

2. *Atonic, or Nervous.*

The remedies the ſame with thoſe employed in *Chronic Rheumatiſm*; and alſo,

℞ Balſam. Peruv.
Pulv. Sinapi Alb.
bacc. Juniper. ā ʒi. m. ft. maſſ.
divid. in Pil. N° 36. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Elect. Theb. *Vide* Part I. Opium.

℞ Aſæ Fœtid. ʒi.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒiv.
Spirit. ʒi.
Syr. Zinziber, ʒvi.
Sal volat. C. C. gr. xiij. m. ft. julap. *A table ſpoonful occaſionally.*

℞ Moſchi, gr. xv.
Sp. Vini Gallic. ʒi.
Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ʒij.
Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat julap. *As the former.*

℞ L. L. gutt. xl.
Conf. Alkermes, ʒi.
Aq. Cardiac. ʒiv.
Syr. Balſam. ʒvi. m. fiat m. *As the former.*

℞ Decoct. Rododendr. *Vide* Part I. Rododendron.

When fit removed, morbid ſymptoms of ſtomach and bowels obviated as in the acute ſpecies.

FORMS. DOSES.

Preventatives of Gout.

Bitters of all kinds, particularly the *Pulvis Portlandiæ.* (Portland Powder.)

℞ Scordii.
Centaur. Min.
Ariſtoloch. rotund.
Gentian. ā ʒſſ. contunde bene in pulv. — ʒi. *a doſe every morning.*

Alſo alkalies, ſoap, lime-water, abſorbents, (*Vide Calculus*) gum. guiac. as,

℞ Gum Guaic. ℥ij. — *A table ſpoonful a doſe for a whole year every morning.*
Sp. Sacch. lb. iij. infunde per dies 8, et cola per chart.

XIV. ROSE. (ERYSIPELAS.)

Is inflammation of ſurface, with pain, heat, and florid redneſs, joined with inflammatory fever.

Bleeding, as indicated by the pulſe.
Diaphoretics, as in N° 1.
Laxatives, as in N°ˢ 1, and 2.

Topical Applications.

Dry mealy powders, as ſtarch-flour, barley-meal, &c.; or,
Equal parts of litharge and ſtarch.

XV. SMALL POX. (VARIOLA.)

Is an eruption of ſmall inflamed pimples, appearing from the third to the ſeventh day after the attack, attended with fever. In eight days they are dried up.

2. *Diſtinct.*

The chief point a free application of cold, by admiſſion of cold air, even to exceſs, and the uſe of cold bathing or affuſion, to be *applied inſtantaneouſly*, during the height of the hot ſtage.
Bleeding, as indicated by the ſtate of ſymptoms.
Morbid ſymptoms to be obviated.
Sickneſs and nauſea by the antimonial ſolution, or purgatives.
Sore throat by gargles, as in N° 4.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Irritation by opiates, from the 5th day, as,	
℞ Syr. Diacod. ℥i. Aq. Cinn. ſimpl. ℥ſſ. m.	*Two tea ſpoonfuls, or more, a doſe.*

2. Confluent.

The ſame application of cold as in diſtinct.
Evacuations to be avoided.
Wine and cordials neceſſary.
Bark and acids in different forms; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. cum Vitr. Acid.	*A table ſpoonful often.*
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. Syr. cois. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*
℞ Gelatin. ex Amylo, ℥vi. P. C. P. ℥ij. m. fiat. ennem.	
Opiates, as in diſtinct kind.	

XVI. Measles. (Morbilli.)

Is an eruption like flea-bites, firſt on the face, and afterwards on the body, on the fourth day, from the attack of the fever. The diſeaſe is attended with coryza and catarrhal ſymptoms; and in the ſame period of four days this eruption gradually diſappears, giving place to a rheumatic affection or diarrhœa.

General antiphlogiſtic plan.
Bleeding ſeldom neceſſary till the period of deſquamation.
Demulcent pectorals at every period; as,

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ℥i. Aq. bullient. ℥i. ſſ. Syr. Altheæ, ℥ſſ. m. fiat. julap.	*A table ſpoonful often.*
℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arab. ℥v. Syr. Balſam. ℥i. Succ. Limon. ℥vi. m. fiat linct.	*The ſame.*
℞ Aq. Roſar. ℥iv. Sp. Sal Ammon. ℥i. Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥i. Syrup cois, ℥vi. Eſſen. Limon. gutt. xxx. fiat mixt.	*The ſame.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Spermaceti. Sacch. Alb. ā ʒij. Ol. Amyg. dulc. ℥ff. Syrup. Balſam. ℥i. m. fiat linc.	*The ſame.*
℞ Spermaceti. Conſerv. Roſ. ā ℥i. Syrup. Balſam. ℥ij. Sal Nitri, ʒiij. m. fiat. lochoch.	*A tea ſpoonful often.*

Purgatives ſtrongly indicated where no diarrhœa, or if very moderate, and to be uſed as in N° 2.
Opiates in the end of the diſeaſe, as in N° 15.

XVII. Scarlet Fever. (Scarlatina.)

Is an eruption of broad red ſpots here and there, attended with heat and itching on the fourth day after the attack of the fever, and for the moſt part with difficult deglutition and affection of the throat.

Bleeding here doubtful.
Antimonial diaphoretics, as in N° 1.
Gargles, as in N° 4.
Laxatives, as in N° 1.
Anaſarca removed as under Dropſy.

XVIII. Bleeding at the Nose. (Epistaxis.)

Is an hæmorrhage, for the moſt part, from one noſtril, often preceded by flushed face, and other marks of turgeſcence in the head:

General bleeding where plethoric,
Acids and nitre; as,

℞ Sp. Vitr. ten. ʒi. Aq. Roſ. ʒviij. Syr. Violar. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.	*A table ſpoonful often.*
℞ Tinct. Roſ. ℥viij. cum Nitro, ʒij.	*The ſame.*
℞ Aq. Roſar. ℥iij. Syr. è Roſis ficc. Spir. Vitrol. ten. ā ℥ff. M.	*A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water three or four times a day.*

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Nitri.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ʒij.
Sal ſedativ. Homberg. ℈i.
m. fiat pulv. *gr. x. to ℈i. a doſe.*

Purgatives as in N°s 1 and 2.

Topical Applications.

Vinegar and other ſtyptics ſnuffed up the noſtril.
Plugging the noſtril (as in Surgery).

XIX. SPITTING OF BLOOD. (HÆMOPTYSIS.)

Is a diſcharge of florid blood from the mouth, coughed up with a ſaltiſh taſte, attended with anxiety of precordia, pain of cheſt, and heat under the ſtomach.

General bleeding proper where hæmorhage is profuſe, but under limitation, and ſhould be ſparing in conſtitutions evidently prediſpoſed to the diſeaſe.
Demulcents as in N° 16.
Refrigerants as in N° 18; and alſo,

℞ Sal Nitri, ʒi.
Conſerv. Roſ. ʒiv. m. fiat electuar. *A tea ſpoonful to be taken ſeven or eight times a day.*

℞ Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒi.
Syr. Caryophyll. ʒij. *A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water.*

Cooling purgatives as in N° 1.
Reſtringents; as,

℞ Tinct. Antiphthiſic. *gutt. xv. to xxx. a doſe.*
Vide Part I. Ceruſſa.

℞ Pulv. ſtyptic. ℈i.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ. ut ft. pil. N° 4. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Vitriol. virid. gr. ſſ.
Conſ. Roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

A table ſpoonful of ſalt recommended by Dr. Ruſh as a certain ſpecific here.

FORMS.	DOSES.

XX. Piles. (Hæmorrhois.)

Give a ſenſe of heat and fulneſs about the anus, attended with pain of back and loins, and general ſymptoms of conſtitutional plethora. They are either marked by a flow of blood from the part, or merely by a ſwelling of it.

General Treatment.

Bleeding, where plethoric, as in other inflammatory ſtates.
Particular laxatives recommended, as in N° 9; and

℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.

℞ Elect. Lenitiv. *Ibid.* Senna.

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒij.
Elect. Diacaſia, ℈i. m. fiat bolus.

℞ Balſam. Copaibæ. *From* 50 *to* 80 *drops morning and evening.*

Topical Treatment.

Bleeding with leeches.
Ointments of various kinds; as,

℞ Ungt. emollient. ʒij.
L. L. ʒſſ.
Vitel. Ovi, probe ſubigentur ut fiat lin. *A little to be applied to the part.*

℞ Ungt. Cœrul. *The ſame.*

℞ Balſam. Sulphur. *The ſame.*

℞ Pulv. Gallar. ʒi.
Axung. porcin. ʒi. m. fiat ung. *The ſame.* (*Vide* Surgery.

XXI. Flooding. (Menorrhagia.)

Is a diſcharge of blood from the vagina, exceeding the monthly flow, either in frequency, duration, or quantity, attended with morbid ſymptoms and debility.

1. *Acute Stage.*

Veneſection and refrigerants as in N°ˢ 1, and 18.

2. *Paſſive Stage.*

Internal Remedies.

Opium in large doſes.
The vitriolic acid and aſtringents, as in N°ˢ 18, 19, and 20.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Alum rup. Pulv. ʒij. Nuc. moſc. ras, ʒſſ. Conſerv. Roſar. ʒi. Syr. è Roſ. ſicc. q. ſ. ut ft. electuar.	*The bigneſs of a bean to be taken twice or thrice a day.*
℞ Extract. Cort. Peruvian. Pulv. Alum. ā ʒi. m. ft. pilul. gr. v.	*gr. x. a doſe.*
℞ G. Kino, gr. iij. Opii pur. gr. ſſ. Syr. q. ſ. ut ft. pilul. i. et tal. N° 12.	*Four a doſe.*
℞ Tinct. è Kino, ʒi.	30 *or* 40 *drops a doſe twice a day.*

External Remedies.

Aſtringent Injections, as,

℞ Infuſ. Cort. Querci, lb. i.
Alum rup. ʒi. m. ft. inject.

℞ Sacchar. Saturn. ʒi.
Vitriol. Alb. gr. x.
Aq. Roſar. lb. i. m. ft. inject.

XXII. CATARRH. (CATARRHUS.)

Is an increaſed diſcharge of mucus from the noſe and bronchiæ, attended with ſlight fever.

In this diſeaſe, bleeding ſeldom required, unleſs the inflammation extends to the lungs.

Diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N° 1.
Pectorals as in N° 16; and alſo,

℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒij.
Syr. Altheæ, ʒij.
Ol. Amyg. dulc. ʒi. M. *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Acet. Scillit. ʒi. ſſ.
Syr. Balſam. ʒij.
Elix. Paregor. ʒi.
Aq. Pulegii, ʒiij. ſſ. M. *The ſame.*

An occaſional opiate, as in N° 6; and alſo,

℞ Gum. Ammon. ʒſſ.
L. L. gutt. xxx. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in Pil. N° 4. *To be taken at bed-time.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pil. ſtomach. ʒi. *Vide* Part I. Rheum. Extr. Thebaic, gr. viij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in Pil. N° 17.	*Two a doſe at bed-time.*

Mild Laxatives, as in N° 1.

Topical Remedies.

Warm ſteams by Mudge's inhaler.

Opiates, as,

℞ Trochiſci cum Opio.	3 *or* 4 *in the* 24 *hours.*
℞ Trochiſ. cum Opio, ʒſſ. Pulv. Scill. ſicc. gr. x. M. divid. in Troch. ſingul. gr. x.	*The ſame.*

Where hoarſeneſs is great.

℞ Rad. Raphan. ruſtic. ʒi. Aqua bullient. ʒiv. infunde per horas duas, et adde. Sacchar. Rubr. ʒviij.	*A tea ſpoonful twice or thrice a-day.*

XXII. Dysentery. (Dysenteria.)

Is a mucous diſcharge from the anus, often bloody, frequent, with urgent deſire, with gripes and general fever.

1. *Acute Stage.*

General bleeding, if ſtrongly indicated.
Antimonial diaphoretics the chief remedy, as in N° 1; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuhan. gr. ij. Cret. præpar. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.	
℞ Sapon. ʒi. ſſ. Spermaceti, ʒi. Vitell. Ovi ad utraque ſubigenda, adde Pulv. rad. Ipecacuhan. gr. iij. Magneſ. Alb. ʒi. Aq. Cinn. ſ. Aq. Menth. pip. ā ʒiv. Syr. cois, ʒi. M.	ʒi. *often.*
℞ Mannæ opt. ʒi. Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. Emulſion. cois, lb. i. Syr. papav. ʒſſ. m. fiat mixt.	ʒi. *every half hour.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Succ. Limon. ℥iij. Sal. Marin. q. l. ad Satur. Aq. Menth. p. lb. i. Sacchar. Alb. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.	*As the former.*

Laxatives may be uſed as in N° 2; if antimonials, ineffectual; and oleous injections as in N° 8.

Chronic Stage.

When inflammatory ſymptoms gone, tonics and aſtringents are to be employed, with an occaſional opiate, as,

℞ Conf. Japonic. ʒiij. Aq. Cinn. ſ. Menthæ piper. ā ℥iij. L. L. gutt. lx. Syr. Aurant. ℥i. m. fiat mixt.	*Two table ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*
℞ Conf. Japonic. ʒiij. Extract. Thebaic. gr. ij. Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥ij. cois, ℥iij. Syr. Roſar. ℥i. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Aq. Nuc. Moſchat. ſpir. ʒij. font. ℥ſſ. Syr. Papaver. ʒij. Tinct. Thebaic. gutt. xl. m. ft. hauſt.	
℞ Infuſ. Cort. Anguſtur. ℥vi. Tinct. ejuſdem, ℥ſſ. Pulv. ejuſd. ℈i. L. L. gutt. xx. Sp. Lavand. c. gutt. xv. m. mixt.	*Three table ſpoonfuls every four hours.*
℞ Cort. Caſcarill. ℥i. coque ex Aq. bullient. lb. i. ad ℥viij. adde, Cinn. ſ. ℥i. L. L. gutt. l. M.	*Two table ſpoonfuls often.*
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. Alum rup. ʒij. Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Tinct. Martis. *Vide* Part I. Ferrum.	
℞ G. Ammon. Extr. Gentian. Sal Martis, Myrrhæ, ā ʒi. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in Pil. N° 48.	*Two a doſe.*
℞ Decoct. Lign. Campechenſ. *Vide* Part I. Lignum Campechenſ.	
℞ Cort. Simaroubæ, ʒi. Vin. rubr. lb. ſſ. Aq. Font. lb. i. coque ad lb. i. et adde, Elix. Vitriol. ʒi. M.	*A cupful thrice a day.*

The practice with calomel and opium is beſt ſuited to the chronic ſtage.

CLASS II.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Morbid ſtate of ſenſe and motion, without primary fever, except in the firſt article, or local affection.

I. Nervous Fever. (Typhus.)

Shows at firſt apparent mildneſs of ſymptoms—heat little increaſed—pulſe weak, ſmall, and quick; but animal functions ſoon diſturbed, with conſiderable proſtration of ſtrength.

All conſiderable evacuations are to be here avoided, except ſimply clearing the *primæ viæ* at firſt, by the antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1.

Afterwards keeping the bowels clear by preparations of rhubarb, (*vide* the forms in Part I. under the article *Rheum*) or elſe by glyſters, as in N° 8; or what is preferable, ſimply by dilution, as in p. 273.

Bark, wine, and cold affuſion, are the chief remedies here in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, and the former may be uſed as in N° 15. 2. and alſo,

℞ P. C. P. ʒiij.
Sp. Mindereri, ʒi. ſſ.
Aq. Cinn. Sp.
Syr. cois, ā ʒvi.
Aq. Font. ʒiij. M. *Two large ſpoonfuls every two hours.*

℞ Camphor.
Conſerv. Cynoſbat. ā gr. v.
Tere camphor. in pulv. ope paulul. Sp. Vini dein adde
Conſerv. ut ft. bolus.

℞ Emulſ. camphorat. *A cupful often.*

℞ Rad. Serpentar. ʒij.
Croci, ʒſſ.
Aq. bullient. ʒvi. infunde et colat. adde menth. pip. ʒij.
Vini Gallic. ʒiv.
Syrup. è Mecon. ʒi. *Two ſpoonfuls every hour.*
Elix. Vitr. q. ſ. ad grat. Acid.

FORMS. DOSES.

An occaſional opiate will be proper, as in N° 6.
If diarrhœa troubleſome, aſtringents, as in N° 23.

II. Apoplexy. (Apoplexia.)

Is diſtinguiſhed by a loſs of ſenſe and motion, with deep ſleep, and a noiſy breathing, the circulation at the ſame time remaining unimpaired.

Large evacuations here, if plethoric.
Cooling purgatives, as in N° 1.
If ſwallowing not allowed, glyſters, as in N° 8.

III. Palsy. (Paralysis.)

Is an abolition of voluntary motion, generally partial, or confined to one ſide of the body, frequently joined with loſs of ſenſe and ſleep.

Bleeding more doubtful here, unleſs ſtrong marks of plethora.
The chief point to keep up diarrhœa and fever.

The firſt executed by acrid purgatives; as,

℞ Extract. Hellebor. Nigr.
Sapon. Alb. ā ʒſſ. miſce ſimul optime
et cum Syrup. q. ſ. ft. maſſ.
divid. in pil. N° 12.

℞ Gambog. gr. iij.
Terito cum Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. et
poſtea adde
Tinct. Jalap. ʒij. M. *One half a doſe.*

℞ Elix. Saccr. ʒi.
Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒſſ.
Gum. Gambog. gr. ij.
Terito Gambog. probe ft. hauſt.

℞ Pil. Aloetic. gr. xxx.
Calomel. gr. iij.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. ft. pil. N° vi. *Three a day.*

℞ Pil. è Colocynth. *Vide* Part I. Colocynth. *gr. xv. for a doſe.*

℞ Pulv. Scammon. (*Idem.*) Scammon. ʒi. *for a doſe.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Flor. Chamæmel. mp. i. Fol. Sennæ, ʒij. Sal Cathart. Amar. ʒi. coque in Aq. Font. lb. i. ff. ad lb. i. et colat. adde, Ol. Olivar. ʒij. pro ennem.	
Fever to be kept up by various ſtimulants, as,	
℞ Raphan. ruſtic. Sinapi Alb. ā ʒi. Aquæ bullient. lb. iv. infundē per horas xii, dein adde Liquor. colat. Aq. Menth. Spirit. ʒi. m. fiat infuſ.	ʒiv. *a doſe.*
℞ Rad. Valerian. ſ. ʒx. Sem. Sinap. integ. ʒvi. Rad. Serpent. ʒij. Sem. Roſmarin. ʒiij. Cerev. recent. cong. x. ft. infuſ.	
℞ Sinapi, ʒi. ~~Sem. Carvi~~—Cort. Canell. Alb. ā gr. v. Pulv. Zinziber, gr. v. Sp. Terebinth. gutt. iv. Syrup, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Tinct. Valerian volat. *Vide* Part I. Valeriana.	
℞ Camphor. gr. x. Mellis, ℈i. Aq. Cinn. ſ. ʒij. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞ Decoct. Arnicæ.	ʒij. *often.*
℞ Aq. Font. Cinn. ſ. ā ʒij. Spt. Lavand. ʒi. Syr. Caryophyll. ʒi. Spt. Volat. Aromat. ʒi. M.	*Two ſpoonfuls every two hours.*

Topical Applications.

The ſame as in N° 12. 2.

IV. Epilepsy. (Epilepsia.)

Is general convulsions, affecting sometimes one, sometimes both, sides of the body, and ending in insensibility or seeming sleep.

Divided into sympathic and idiopathic.

Cured by the removal of primary disease, as,

Of *worms*, by the remedies in local diseases, N° 1.

Acidity, by antacids and absorbents, as in p. 114.

Teething, by scarification, as in Surgery.

Organic affection (known by the origin of the aura) by its removal, if practicable; but, if failing, by the insertion of an issue, or the interruption of the connection with the brain by a ligature.

Idiopathic.

During the fit requires large and repeated bleedings, where plethoric.

The use of antispasmodics, as in N° 13. 2.

Preceded generally by an emetic, in case of some offending cause in the *primæ viæ*, and also,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Tinct. Valerian volat. gutt. xxx. L. L. gutt. xl. Aq. Cinn. Syr. Cois, ā ʒff. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞ Aquæ Menth. Pip. Roſar. ā ʒvi. Sp. C. C. Tinct. Caſtor. comp. Valerian volat. ā gutt. xx. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞ Caſtor Ruſſic. ʒi. Ol. Succini, gutt. xij. Sal Volat. gutt. x. Aq. Cinn. ʒij. Syr. Carophyl. ʒij. m. fiat. hauſt.	
℞ Pil. Gummoſ. Part I., Aſafœtida.	
℞ Ol. Animal. gutt. xxv. Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒi. ff. m. hauſt.	

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ G. Aſæ Fœtidæ, ʒij.
L. L. gutt. lxxx.
Aq. Menth. ℥viij.
Ol. Oliv. ʒij. m. fiat ennem.

In the interval, the uſe of tonics and aſtringents; as,

℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. xxiv.
Extr. Gentian, ʒi. m. fiat maſſ. divid.
in pil. N° 24. *One morning and night.*

℞ Calc. Zinci, gr. x.
Pulv. Valerian Sylv. ℈i. m. et
ft. pulv. tal. N° 12. *One twice a day.*

℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. xvij.
Mic. Panis, ℈ij.
Sp. Sal Ammon. q. ſ. ut ft. pil. 30.

℞ Argent. Nitrat. gr. iij.
Aq. diſtillat. gutt. aliquot
Mic. Panis, q. ſ. ft. pil. N° xx. *Two or three twice a day.*

℞ Pulv. Viſc. Quercin. ʒi. ſſ.
Valerian Sylveſt. ℈ſſ.
Kermes Mineral. gr. ij.
Sal. Ammon. crud. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

℞ Cort. Aurant. Pulv. ʒij. *Twice daily.*

Preſcriptions of bark, as in N° 15. Claſs I. and 23. Claſs I.
Preparations of iron, as in N° 7. and 15. Claſs II.
Preparations of mercury, as in N° 4. Claſs II.

V. Tetany. (Tetanus.)

Is an involuntary permanent contraction of all or ſeveral of the muſcles: its moſt common form is *lock-jaw*.

The moſt powerful antiſpaſmodics, eſpecially opium, muſt be here carried to exceſs, combined with muſk, volatile alkali, or or bark, as,

℞ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc. ʒij. *To be occaſionally repeated, according to its effects, till it be carried to the length of 200 drops of L. L. or more.*
Moſchi, gr. vi.
L. L. gutt. xl. m. fiat hauſt.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Camphor. ʒi. solvè spiritus
Vini ope adde
Opii pur. gr. viij.
Ol. Succini rectif. q. s. ut ft. pil. N° 16. *Two a dose at a time, and repeated as indicated.*

℞ Sal C. C. ʒi.
G. Opii, gr. vi.
Conf. Cardiac. ʒiij. m. ft. bolus, N° 1.

The cold bath successful, applied at the height of the spasm.

Mercury to be also used; and it does best here in the form of liniment, rubbed on the parts most contracted, and carried until salivation commences, and opium exhibited as above, at the same time.

Tar, in the quantity of a tea spoonful, useful at times.

Bark and other stimulants, in large doses, has of late been preferred.

VI. Sardonic Laugh. (Risus Sardonicus.)

Is a continued involuntary laughter.

Antispasmodics, as in N° 4. Class II.

VII. St. Vitus's Dance. (Chorea St. Viti.)

Is a peculiar convulsion affecting the leg and arm of one side.

Bark the principal remedy here, as in N° 23. Class I. and also,

℞ P. C. P. ʒi. *A tea spoonful three or four times a day.*
Sal Ammon. crud. ʒi.
Syrup. è Succ. Limon. q. s. ut ft. elect.

℞ P. C. P. ʒiij.
Sal Martis, gr. iij.
Syr. q. s. ut fiat bolus.

The junction also of copper and zinc in this disease successful; as,

℞ Cupri Ammon. gr. iv.
Flor. Zinci, gr. viij.
Extract. Gentian. q. s. ut ft. pil. xxiv. *One a dose morning and evening.*

VII. Asthma.

Is an impeded laborious wheezing reſpiration, threatening ſuffocation, attended with ſtricture of the breaſt, and occurring at intervals.

Aſthma requires, during the fit, antiſpaſmodics, as the chief remedy for its abatement, particularly æther and opium; as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Æther. L. L. ā gutt. xxx. Aq. Cinn. Syr. cois, ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.	*To be occaſionally repeated.*
℞ Æther. Vitriol. ʒi. Aq. Font. ʒvi. m. fiat hauſt.	*The ſame.*
℞ Tinct. Moſchi. Part I. Moſchus.	

When connected with a phlegmy expectoration, and pain of cheſt, bliſters to the cheſt, and antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1.

Alſo attenuating pectorals, as in N° 5. Claſs I. and,

℞ Opii colat. gr. vi. Pulv. Scill. ficc. gr. ij. G. Ammoniac. gr. xij. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. N° 6.	*Two a doſe.*
℞ Lact. Ammoniac. ℥vi. Tinct. Valerian, ℥ſſ. m. ft. m.	*Two tea ſpoonfuls often.*
℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. Syr. Altheæ, ā ʒi. ſſ. Aq. Font. ℥iij. Cinn. ſ. ℥ſſ. Tinct. Thebaic, gutt. lx. m.	*A table ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ G. Ammoniac. ʒi. Aq. Puleg. ʒiv. Solve et Colaturæ adde, Aq. Roſar. ℥iij. Syr. Scillit. ʒi. ſſ. m.	*Two table ſpoonfuls often.*
℞ Aſæ Fœtidæ, gr. xvi. Pulv. Still. gr. iv. m. fiat. pil. N° 3.	*One a doſe.*
℞ Pil. Scillit. Part I. Scilla.	

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Oxymel Scillit. ℥ff. Aq. Pulegii, ℥i. m. fiat. mixt.	*One half a doſe.*
℞ Helenii—Rob. Samb. ā ℥i. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. formand. in pil. N° 23.	*Two a doſe.*
℞ Flor. Zinci, gr. i. Colchici, gr. iij. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat pil.	*For a doſe.*

In the interval, bark and tonics are uſeful, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and 7. Claſs II.

IX. Chincough. (Pertussis.)

Is a convulſive cough, interrupted by a full and noiſy inſpiration or draught, which returns in fits, for the moſt part with vomiting.

Antimonial ſolution, as in N° 1. Claſs I. or vomiting excited by ſquill; as,

℞ Oxymel. Scillit. ℥ij. *or* ℥ff. *for a doſe.*

Antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4. Claſs II.

Where diſeaſe mild, bark and aſtringents ſucceſsful, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and alſo,

℞ Tinct. C. P. ℥ff. Elix. Paregoric. ℥ff. Tinct. Cantharid. ℥i. m. ft. mixt.	*A tea ſpoonful twice a day till ſtranguary is induced.*

X. Water Brash. (Pyrosis.)

Conſiſts in a diſcharge of clear water from the mouth, brought up with ſome eructation from the ſtomach, and a ſenſe of burning heat in the epigaſtric region.

No general principles of cure; fit ſuſpended by opium as in N° 6. Claſs I.

The uſe of nux vomica recommended, as,

℞ Tinct. Nuc Vomic. ℥i.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ Pulv. ejuſdem.	*gr. v. to x. a doſe.*

XI. Cholera Morbus.

Conſiſts in an evacuation of bilious matter in both directions, attended with a quick irregular pulſe, anxiety, great proſtration of ſtrength, acute pain at the navel, ſpaſm of the extremities, &c. and, when very violent, it kills in leſs than twenty-four hours.

Cure.—The plentiful uſe of diluents and injections, as in N°s 1, and 8. Claſs I. The beſt of the former the *decoct. avenæ* (the oats being toaſted brown.)

Antiſpaſmodics, eſpecially opiates, as in N° 6. Claſs I. and 4. Claſs II. or joined with elixir vitriol, which is reckoned ſpecific, given in doſes of a tea ſpoonful.

After abatement of the diſeaſe, tonics as in N° 23. Claſs I.

XII. Cholic. (Colica.)

Is a pain of the lower belly, ſpreading over the whole of it, but particularly twiſting round the navel; without fever, which ſometimes ſupervenes in its progreſs, attended with vomiting and coſtiveneſs, the muſcles of the belly externally feeling hard, contracted, and divided, as it were, into balls.

Cure.—1. Relaxation of ſpaſm, by bleeding, but only if ſtrongly indicated by the pulſe.

By antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4. Claſs II. particularly opium.

By fomentations, as in p. 108.

And laſtly, by bliſters to the abdomen.

2. Exciting action of inteſtines, by

Laxatives, as in N°s 1, 2. Claſs I. or 3. Claſs II. and injections as in the ſame; alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Ol. Ricini, ℥i. ff.	
Sp. Sacchar. Jamaic. ℥iij.	
Succ. Limon. ℥i.	
Sacchar. Alb. ℥ij. m.	*A table ſpoonful a doſe.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Scammon. gr. xij. Sacchar. Alb. ʒi. ff. Amygdal. dulc. decort. N° 6. Terantur ſimul, et adde, Aq. Menth. ſativ. Font. ā ʒiij. m.	*One half a doſe.*
℞ Maſſ. Pil. Aloet. gr. xv. Ol. Menth. ſativ. gutt. iv. Opii pur. gr. i. ff. m. ft. pilul. iij.	*A doſe.*
℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒiij. Tinct. Sennæ C. ʒi. Syr. Roſar. pallid. ʒi. m. ft. hauſt.	

3. Where theſe means fail, by mechanical dilation from above, either by mercury, or water largely drank; or from below, by a large injection of water, forced up by a particular inſtrument.

XIII. Dry Belly-Ache. (Colica Pictonum.)

Is diſtinguiſhed by its ſlow attack, commencing with a ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs in the belly, which continues for ſome time before the actual ſymptoms of cholic take place; but, in the end, it comes to be aggravated far beyond cholic, by paralyſis of the lower extremities frequently enſuing.

Common Cure.—1. The ſame means of relaxing ſpaſm as in the former diſeaſe; but requiring the junction of the external as well as internal antiſpaſmodics there detailed.

2. Action of inteſtines, excited by mild cathartics of an oily or ſaline nature.

3. The occaſional uſe of antiſpaſmodics during the cure.

4. Recurrence of the diſeaſe prevented by guarding againſt acidity, flatulence, and cold.

XIV. Looseness. (Diarrhœa.)

Conſiſts in a frequent diſcharge, by ſtool, of a matter various in its appearance and conſiſtence, but moſtly feculent, attended with little or no pain, and no primary fever.

Cure.—A gentle emetic at firſt. *Vide* Part II. Claſs I.

The uſe of diluents, as in N° 1. Claſs I. and demulcents, as in N° 3. Claſs I. alſo,

℞ Mucilag. Amyli. ʒvi. Tinct. Cinn. ʒij. Syr. cois, ʒi. m. fiat mixt.	ʒiv. *a doſe often.*

Abſorbents in caſe of acidity, as,

℞ Potion. cretac. *Vide* Part I. Creta.

℞ Pulv. cretac. *Idem.*

By acids, where an oppoſite fermentation prevails, as in N° 18. Claſs I.

By an occaſional opiate, during the whole of the diſeaſe, as in N° 6. Claſs I.

By tonics and aſtringents, as in N° 23. Claſs I.

XV. Pissing Evil. (Diabetes.)

Conſiſts in a continued or chronic diſcharge of an uncommon quantity of urine, far exceeding the proportion that ſhould ariſe from the quantity of aliment or fluid introduced.

Cure little underſtood; but attempted by a ſtrict attention to an animal diet, and counteracting the morbid ſtate, in four different ways:

1. By promoting a determination elſewhere, by the uſe of the warm bath, and diaphoretics, as in N° 12. Claſs I. or

℞ Pulv. Doveri. *Vide* Part I. Ipecacuhan.

2. By increaſing the tone of the parts, by tonics and aſtringents, joined with elixir vitriol, as in N° 23. Claſs I. and alſo,

℞ Seri Aluminoſ. *Vide* Part I. Alumen.

℞ Aq. Calcis. *Ibid.* Calx Viva.

3. By taking off irritation, by opiates in large doſes.

4. By preventing abſorption from the atmoſphere, by covering the ſurface with oil, mucilage, &c.

XVI. Indigestion. (Dyspepsia.)

Diſtinguiſhed alſo by the name of *ſtomach complaints*, and *chronic weakneſs*, is marked by a long train of ſymptoms, conſiſting chiefly in anxiety, wind in the ſtomach, a ſenſe of conſtriction and uneaſineſs in the throat, with pain of the ſide or ſternum, ſo that the patient can only lie on the right ſide, heartburn, and acid eructations, ſqueamiſhneſs, and want of appetite; a ſenſe of gnawing prevailing in the ſtomach when empty, and an inconſtant ſtate of belly, with palpitation, &c.

Palliative Treatment.

1. By mild vomiting, occaſionally, by ipecacuhan or bitters. *Vide* Part II. Claſs *Emetics.*

2. By removing acidity by abſorbents, as in N° 13. Claſs I. 13. Claſs II.

3. By the uſe of mild laxatives, as in N°s 1. 20. Claſs I. 12. Claſs II.

Radical Treatment.

1. By increaſing tone of the organ, by tonics and aromatics, as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥iij. Aq. Menthæ Pip. ℥ij. Syrup. Zinziber, ℥i. Sp. Salin. Aromat. ʒi. m. fiat mixt.	*Two table ſpoonfuls occaſionally in a glaſs of water.*
℞ Aq. Menthæ ſativ. ℥vi. Conſerv. Roſ. ℥i. Elixir Vitr. Acid. ʒi. m. fiat mixt.	℥i. ſſ. *every ſix hours.*
℞ Elixir Vitriol. ℥i. Tinct. Aromat. ℥ij. m. fiat mixt.	40 *drops a doſe.*
℞ Pulv. Zinziber. Pip. long. ā gr. xv. Conſerv. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Pulv. Diaromaton, gr. iij. Sal Martis, gr. i. Ol. Cinn. gutt. ſſ. m. ft. pilul. i. et tal. N° 12.	*Two a doſe daily; to be waſhed down with the following mixture:*
℞ Aq. Nuc. Moſchat. ℥ij. Sp. Salin. Aromat. Vitriol. dulc. ā ℥ſſ. Aq. Font. ℥iv. Syr. Balſam. ℥i. Sp. Lavand. C. ℥ſſ. m. ft. M.	*A table ſpoonful after every doſe of the pills.*
℞ Pulv. Rad. Columb. ʒij. Zinziber. ℥ſſ. Maſſ. Pil. Aloet. Extract. Gentian. ā ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic. craſſi. q. ſ. ut ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v.	*Four a doſe.*
℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥vi. Tinct. Fœtid. ʒiij. M.	℥i. *twice a day.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Infuſ. Amar. ℥viij. Sal Tartar. ʒi.	℥ij. *night and morning.*
℞ Infuſ. Amar. Aq. Calcis, ā ℥vi. Aromat. ℥iv. M.	*Two table ſpoonfuls four times a day.*
℞ Tinct. Cort. Peruv. ʒx. Amar. Elix. Vitriol. Acid. ā ʒiij. M.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ Aq. Menth. Piperit. ℥v. Elix. Saccr. ℥ij. Tinct. Fœtid. ℥i. M.	*A table ſpoonful a doſe morning and evening.*
℞ Pulv. C. Aurant. ʒſſ. Zinziber, ʒi. Winteran. ʒi. Limatur. Martis, ℈i. Syrup. Aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*
Stomachic Materials.	
℞ P. C. P. ʒvi. Caſcarill. Canell. Alb. ā ʒij. Calom. Aromat. Nuc. Muſchat. ā ʒi. m. fiat maal.	*Materials for infuſion.*
℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ℥i. Summitat. Centaur. Min. Cort. Aurant. ſicc. ā ℥ſſ. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Rad. Gentian. ℥i. Cort. Aurant. ſicc. ʒi. Lign. Caſſiæ, ʒiij. M.	
℞ P. C. P. ℥i. Zinziber, ʒi. Rhei, ʒiij. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Vitriol. Martis, ʒij. Pulv. Diaromaton, ʒi. Ol. Carvi, gutt. x. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v.	*Three a doſe.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Marin. ʒss. Aq. distillat. ʒiv. Acid. Muriat. ʒij. M.	*A tea spoonful in a glass of water.*
℞ Limat. Martis, gr. vi. Sacchar. Alb. Pulv. Cinn. ā gr. x. m. fiat pulv.	*To be repeated occasionally.*
℞ Pulv. Valerian Sylv. Serpentar. Virgin. ā gr. x. Diaromaton, gr. v. m. ft. pulv.	

2. By altering its secretion, as by the use of the gastric juice of animals, particularly the carnivorous.

XVII. Hysterics. (Hysterica.)

Consists in a particular irritable state of the *primæ viæ* in the female, chiefly occurring in the unmarried and widows, and those who lead a sedentary life, or possess a delicate constitution. Their attack is periodical, and their fit is distinguished by pain of the left side, about the flexure of the colon, with a sense of distension advancing upwards, and producing the same uneasiness in the stomach, from which it rises to the throat, occasioning, by its pressure, a sense of suffocation; when a degree of fainting comes on, and certain convulsive motions take place, agitating the trunk of the body and limbs in various ways; after which, alternate fits of laughter and crying occur, and a remission then ensues.

Antispasmodics the principal remedy in the time of the fit, as in N° 4. Class II. and also,

℞ Extract. Thebaic. gr. iij. Pulv. Castor. gr. v. Conserv. Cynosbat, q. s. ut ft. bolus.	
℞ Aq. Carvi Sp. ʒij. Sp. Lavand. C. ʒij. Tinct. Valerian. Sp. Salin. Aromat. ā ʒi. Aq. Font. ʒiij. Syr. Zinziber, ʒi. M.	*A table spoonful often.*
℞ Asæ Fœtidæ, ʒi. ss. Tinct. Fuligin. q. s. ut fiat mass. divide in pil. N° 13.	*Three a dose.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pulv. Caſtor. gr. xv. Serpentar. gr. x. Syr. Zinziber. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Aſæ Fœtidæ, gr. viij. Caſtor, gr. iv. Tinct. Caſtor. q. ſ. ut fiat m. divid. in pil. N° 13.	*Three a doſe.*
℞ Tinct. Melamp. Part I. Melampod.	℥i. *twice a day.*
℞ Lac. Ammon. ℥vi. Tinct. Fœtid. ℥ſſ. m. fiat mixt.	℥i. *a doſe often.*

Tonics, after the abatement of the diſeaſe, as in N° 25. Claſs II.

XVIII. Hypochondriacs. (Hypochondriasis.)

Is a certain ſtate of mind along with *dyſpepſia*, from ſlight cauſes apprehending the greateſt evils, and always imagining the worſt; yet, perhaps, it differs little from *dyſpepſia*, but by its occurring in the melancholic habit.

Remedies may be employed to relieve the dyſpeptic ſymptoms, as in N° 15. Claſs II.

XIX. Want of Menstruation. (Amenorrhœa.)

Conſiſts in a want of the menſtrual diſcharge at the proper period, attended with various morbid ſymptoms, and unconnected with pregnancy.

1. *Retention.* (*Chloroſis.*)

The cure of this ſpecies depends on the uſe of tonics, particularly bark and ſteel, as in N° 15. Claſs II. Alſo ſtimulants, affecting the uterus or contiguous part, *viz.*

By purging, as in N° 3. Claſs II.

By mercurials, as in N° 4. Claſs III. alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Calomel. gr. i. Extr. Gentian, gr. iij. M. ft. pil. i. et tal. N° 12.	*One every night.*

2. *Suppreſſion.*

To be removed by the ſame means as *Retention*; alſo by emetics of an acrid kind, as the muſtard and horſe-radiſh, ſucceeded by emmenagogues; as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Tinct. Caſtor. C. ʒi.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ Tinct. Fuliginis, ʒi.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ Rub. Tinct. ʒiv. Cerevis fort. lb. iv. Macera per biduum, et infuſ. cola.	ʒiv. *twice a day.*
℞ Decoct. Sabinæ. Part. Sabina.	
℞ Pulv. Myrrh. ϑi. Borac. gr. x. Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Elix. Aloes. Tinct. Martis, ā ʒſſ. M.	*A tea ſpoonful in a glaſs of water.*
℞ Aſæ Fœtid. ʒi. Pulv. Melampod. ʒſſ. Syr. cois, q. ſ. in fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. N° 18.	*Four a doſe twice a day.*
℞ Tinct. Melampod. ʒi.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe, in a glaſs of water.*

3. *Difficult Menſtruation.* (*Dyſmenorrhœa.*)

Opiates every night, as in N° 6. Claſs I. Alſo fomentations and dilution.

XX. Madness. (Mania.)

Is a falſe perception or judgment of things, moſt generally diſplayed in the opinion formed by the patient of his neareſt friends; in a want of the due connection of the train of thought, marked by an incoherence or raving; and in a reſiſtance of the paſſions to the command of the will, accompanied, for the moſt part, with a violence of action, and furious reſentment at reſtraint. To theſe ſymptoms may be alſo added the remarkable power of the ſyſtem, under the influence of madneſs, in reſiſting the uſual morbid effects of cold, hunger, and watching.

1. *Acute or Febrile Mania.*

Treatment, full command of the patient by *coercion*.

Bleeding at temporal artery, and to a large extent. Preſſure alſo on the carotids (to leſſen the force of circulation to the head) recommended.

The uſe of draſtic purges, as in N° 3. Claſs II. alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Rad. Hellebor. Nigr. ℥ſſ. Confunde et macera in Aq. bullient. ℥vij. cola et adde, Ol. Oliv. Mucilag. G. Arab. ā ℥ſſ. M.	℥i. or ij. *pro doſe.*

External Remedies.

The application of cold to the ſeat of the affection, as in phrenitis; promoting a diſcharge from it by bliſters, iſſues, &c. as in ditto.

2. *Chronic Mania.*

Treatment, 1*ſt* ſtep, the ſame command of the patient by coercion.

2*d*. Giving ſenſibility to the *primæ viæ*, for the action of medicines, by the uſe of opium.

3*d*. The uſe of powerful emetics, particularly antimonials, as in N° 1.

4*th*. The exhibition of particular narcotics, as,

℞ Fol. Digital. ficc.
Pulv. Aromat. ā ℈i.
Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. m. ft. pil. xx. *One or two a doſe every three hours.*

℞ Extr. Cicut.
Pulv. fol. Belladon. ā ℥i. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. i. *One or two a doſe.*

℞ Extr. Strammon. divid. in pilul. gr. i. *One a doſe, to be increaſed till effects produced.*

5*th*. The uſe of camphor in large doſes; as,

℞ Camphor. ℥i.
Magneſia Alb. ℈i.

FORMS.	DOSES.
Sp. Vin. rect. gutt. xxx. m. p. a. et Contunde ſimul. in mortario lapideo, et adde Aquæ Fontanæ, ℥x. Sacchar. alb. ℥i. vel q. ſ. m. fiat emulſio.	*Two ſpoonfuls a doſe, ſhaking the glaſs.*

Or, combined with antimonials, as

℞ Camphor. ʒij. ſolve Ope Sp. Vini adde
Tartar. Emetic. gr. iv. M. et ft. cum
Extract. Gentian. q. ſ. maſſ. divid.
in pil. ſingul. gr. iv. *Three a doſe; to be repeated as indicated.*

6*th*. Interrupting the prevailing chain of thought by ſhifting the ſcene, or engaging the attention in active employment, attended with labour.

7*th*. The ſudden application of a powerful and unexpected ſtimulus, as throwing the patient into the cold bath, by ſurpriſe, impreſſing with ſtrong fear, frights, &c. but this mode of treatment is dangerous and uncertain.

XXI. Canine Madness. (Hydrophobia.)

Conſiſts in a horror or morbid averſion of all liquids, which, when preſented, excite convulſive ſpaſms of the throat; and this diſeaſe is attended with fever, and general diſorder of all the functions.

The proper treatment here undetermined.

Specifics uſed in this diſeaſe are,

℞ Lich. Ciner. Terreſt. ℥ſſ.
Pimentæ, ʒij. tere bene in pulv. antilyſſ.

Tonquin Remedy.

℞ Cinnabar. Nativ.
Factit, ā gr. lxiv.
Moſchi, gr. x. m. fiat pulv. ſubtil. *To be taken in the morning in a glaſs of arrack or other ſpirit.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
Ormſkirk Medicine.	
℞ Pulv. Cretæ, ʒſſ.	
Alum, gr. x.	
Bol. Armen. ʒiij.	
Pulv. Hellenii, ʒi.	
Ol. Aniſ. gutt. vi. M.	

But mercury ſeems more powerful than any of thoſe ſpecifics, and ſhould be liberally uſed by unction through the wounded part, after removal of the tainted piece.

Calomel and Turpeth mineral have been alſo recommended internally till ſlight ſalivation takes place.

The ſtrongeſt antiſpaſmodics in large doſes; as the cuprum ammoniacum, brandy, warm bath, &c. have effected a temporary relief.

Oils externally and internally are alſo mentioned.

CLASS III.

CACHECTIC DISEASES

Conſiſt in a depraved ſtate of the whole, or a conſiderable part of the body, without fever, (except in the firſt article,) or nervous affection, conſtituting a primary part.

I. PUTRID FEVER. (TYPHUS PUTRIDA.)

Is marked by the ſame general ſymptoms as Nervous Fever; but, from the beginning, a great determination prevails to the head, denoted by flushings of the face, vibration of the temples, and a particular blood-ſhot gloſſy appearance which the eye aſſumes.

IN the beginning, to be treated by the antimonial ſolution, and diaphoretics, as in N° 1. Claſs I.

By acids and refrigerants, as in N° 18. Claſs I. and cold affuſion, as directed in the other ſpecies of fever.

When ſtrength begins to fail, wine, bark, decoct. arnicæ, &c. as in N° 1. Claſs II.

Occaſional opiates alſo proper, as in ditto.

Fixt air a popular remedy; as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Tartar. ʒi. Aq. Font. ℥viij.	
℞ Sp. Vitriol. ten. ʒij, Aq. Font. ℥viij.	*A table ſpoonful of each mixture to be mixed and taken in the act of effervescence.*
℞ Tinct. C. Peruv. Roſar. ā ʒi. Aq. Font. ℥iv. Syr. ſ. ℥ij. M.	*Two table ſpoonfuls often.*
℞ P. C. Peruv. ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi. Tere ſimul. et adde Aq. Roſar. ℥ij. Font. ℥xij. Syr. cois, ʒi. Elix. Vitriol. ʒſſ. M.	*Two table ſpoonfuls often.*

Plague. (Pestis.)

Is a highly putrid fever, marked with the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of debility; in the progreſs of which, though not fixed to a particular day, an eruption of buboes or carbuncles takes place on different parts of the body.

Cure.—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

Yellow Fever.

Is attended with a quick irregular pulſe, great oppreſſion of the precordia, and vomiting of bilious matter, ſucceeded, towards its termination, by univerſal jaundice, and hæmorrhage from different parts.

Cure.—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

Puerperal Fever. (Febris Puerperalis.)

Is one whoſe acceſſion is very early after delivery, generally the ſecond or third day, attended with a quick irregular pulſe, remarkable proſtration of ſtrength, great affection of forehead, and general ſoreneſs and tenſion of the abdomen.

Cure.—The ſame as Putrid Fever.

II. Putrid Sore Throat. (Angina Maligna.)

Conſiſts in the uſual ſymptoms of fever, attended with ſtiffneſs in the neck, and uneaſineſs in the internal fauces, which diſcover a deep red or ſhining crimſon colour, paſſing into ulceration, attended with a fœtid diarrhœa or acrid naſal diſcharge. The pulſe is ſmall and irregular, though ſometimes full.

Internal Remedies.

The ſame as in former diſeaſe; and alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Capſici coch. menſ. ij.	
Sal. marin. coch. theat. ſj.	
Form in paſt. et adde	
Aq. bullient lb.ſſ.	
et liquor. gelid. colat. adde	
Acet. fort. lb.ſſ. M.	*A table-ſpoonful every half-hour.*

FORMS. DOSES.

Topical Applications, or

Gargles, as,

℞ Caricar. ℥i.
Rad. contrayerv. ℥ff. coque in
Aq. Font. ℥xvi. ad xij.
colat adde
Acet. cois, ℥i. m. fiat Gargariſm.

℞ Decoct. cois, ℥iv.
Mel Roſar. ℥ff.
Sp. vitriol. ten. q.ſ. ad grat. acid.

℞ Borac ℥ii.
Aq. Font. ℥vff.
Syr. Caryophyll. ℥i. m. ft. Gargariſm.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒff.
Aq. Font. ℥vii.
Mel Roſar. ℥i. m. ft. Gargariſm.

III. Pulmonary Consumption, (Phthisis Pulmonalis,)

Conſiſts in an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, attended with cough, (which prevails moſt in the morning, or when the ſtomach is empty,) with emaciation, debility, and hectic fever.

General antiphlogiſtic treatment in firſt ſtage, as in N° 1, Claſs I. alſo the uſe of emetics occaſionally; as

℞ Vitriol. cœrul. *Vide* Part I. gr. ij. *to* xv. *for a doſe.*

In the ſecond ſtage, balſamics and detergents are recommended, as in N° 11, Claſs I; and alſo

℞ Myrrh. in pulv. redact. ʒij.
Kali preparat. ʒff.
Ferr. Vitriol. gr. xii.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥vi. m. fiat mixt. *One-fourth part thrice a day.*

℞ Balſam. Totelan. ʒi.
Myrrh. opt. ʒff.
Extr. Glycyrrh. ʒij.
Aq. fervid. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid.
in pil. 43. *Two a doſe twice a day.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ G. Ammoniac. ℈v. Sapon. Hiſpan. ʒi. Pulv. Scill. ſiccat. ℈i. Tinct. Toletan. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſing. gr. iij.	*Three a doſe.*
℞ Myrrh. ℈i. Crem. Tartar. ʒi. fiat pulv.	*To be taken twice a day.*
℞ Spermaceti, ʒij. Balſ. Peruvian. gutt. xl. Vitell. Ovi, q. ſ. probe ſubact. adde, Syr. Altheæ, ʒi. M.	*A tea ſpoonful a doſe.*
℞ Extract. Glycyrrh. ʒiij. Balſ. Toletan. Flor. Benzoin. Sacchar. alb. duriſſ. ā ℈i.	
Extracto aqua fervente mollito, et in pulpam contuſo adde cætera in pulverem prius trita, et cum aquæ q. ſ. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v.	*Two a doſe night and morning.*

To allay the cough and check hectic ſymptoms, opium and acids combined; as

℞ Mucilag. Sem. Cydonior. ℥vij. Syrup. de Moris, ʒi. Elixir Vitriol. ʒi. Thebaic. tinct. gutt. xx. m. fiat mixt.	*A table ſpoonful often.*
℞ Pulv. Gum. Arab. Sacchar. ā ʒi. his bene ſolutis ex aq. ʒi. ff. adde L. l. gutt. xxx. Elix. vitriol. gutt. xx. m. fiat hauſt.	*At bed-time.*

To check diarrhœa, the remedies recommended in p. 123.

IV. Venereal Disease, (Lues Venerea,)

Is diſplayed by affections of the genitals of a contagious nature, and afterwards by ulcerations of the throat, and cluſtered pimples on the ſkin, going off in cruſts or ſcabby ulcers; alſo by pains of the bones, and protuberances or nodes on ſome parts of them.

MERCURY here the principal remedy, except to one form of the diſeaſe, viz. *Gonorrhœa.*

1. *Clap, (Gonorrhœa Virulenta,)*

Is marked by a diſcharge of white or yellowiſh matter from the urethra in man, and vagina in woman, attended with inflammation and heat of urine.

In the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, where the inflammation is circumſcribed, the cure is to be conducted by a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe, and the uſe of injections.

The injections ſhould be uſed eight or ten times a day. The time moſt favourable for it is immediately after making water; and, on withdrawing the ſyringe, the quantity injected ſhould be retained three or four minutes, by preſſure on the point of the penis. The variety of injections employed are,

1. *Aſtringent.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Alumin. ℈iv. Aq. Roſar. ℥viij. m. fiat inject.	*To be uſed eight or ten times a day.*
℞ Sacchar. Satur. ℈i. Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Zinci vitriolat. gr. x. Aq. Font. ℥iv. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥iv. Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. viii. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Ærugin. gr. viij. Ol. Olivar. ℥iv. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. Acid. Muriat. gutt. viij. m. fiat inj.	*The ſame.*

2. *Aſtringent and Abſorbent.*

℞ Lap. Calam. pt. ℈i. ſſ. Balſam. Capivi, ℈ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij. Aq. Font. ℥iv. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Ceruſſ. ʒij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij. M. et adde Aq. Roſar. ℥vi. M.	*The ſame.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Lap. Tutiæ pt. ℈ij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥ij. Aq. Font. ℥iij. ff. M.	*The ſame.*
3. Specific.	
℞ Calomel. ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥v. m. fiat inject.	*The ſame.*
℞ Ung. ℔ ʒi. Vitel. Ovi ſubact. Ol. Olivar. ℥i. Mucilag. ex Amylo, ℥vi. m. fiat inject.	*The ſame.*
℞ Merc. corroſiv. gr. vi.	
℞ Aq. Font. ℥vi. M.	*The ſame.*
4. Sedative.	
℞ G. Opii. Aq. bullient. ℥vi. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ L. l. ℥ff. Aq. Roſar. ℥viij. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Theæ virid. Herb. ʒi. Aq. fervent. ℥iv. m. fiat inj.	*The ſame.*
5. Combined.	
℞ Vitriol. alb. Sacchar. Saturn. ā ʒff. G. Opii, ℈ij. Camphor. ʒff. Aq. bullient. ℥xvi. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Pulv. Kino, ʒi.ff. —— Alum, ʒi. —— Opii, ℈ij. Mucilag. G. Arab. ℥i. tere et adde Aq. bullient. ℥x. fiat inj.	*The ſame.*

The occaſional uſe of opiates neceſſary as in N° 6, Claſs I. during the whole progreſs of *Gonorrhœa*; alſo,

℞ Opii purificat. Camphor. ā ʒi. Antimon. Tartar. gr. xv. Syr. cois q. ſ. M. divid. in pil. 60.	*Two a doſe at night.*

In the *ſecond* and *third* ſtages of the diſeaſe, veneſection and the antiphlogiſtic treatment are to be confided in, with the uſe of cooling laxatives as in N° 1, Claſs I. and diuretics alſo.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Prunell. ʒij. Crem. Tartar. ʒi. Elect. Lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. molle.	*A tea ſpoonful often.*
℞ Sal Nitri, ʒij. Gum. Arab. Crem. Tartar. Sacch. alb. ā ʒſſ. m. fiat pulv.	*The ſame.*
℞ Nitri, ʒij. Hydrar. Sulphur. rubr. ʒij. Calomel. ϑi. m. fiat pulv.	ϑij. *night and morning.*

Local remedies again, in the advanced ſtages of inflammation, are, topical veneſection, the uſe of antiphlogiſtic poultices and fomentations, ſometimes bliſters to the perinæum.

Chronic Inflammation, or Conſequences of Acute Stage in the Part.

When, from the violence of the ſymptoms, the diſeaſe degenerates into a chronic ſtate, it becomes entirely a different affection; the treatment of which is conſiderably varied, though the general principle is *ſymptoms of ulceration*, which are to be treated by the uſe of the bark, as in N° 15, Claſs I. by cold bathing and the introduction of mercury through the perinæum, though it is ſeldom ſucceſsful; while *irritation*, again, is to be avoided by anodynes, either internally applied, as in N° 6, Claſs I. or by injection, as in N° 8, Claſs I. In caſe of *ſchirrus*, mezereon and cicuta, along with mercury, ſeem indicated; for forms of which, *vide* N° 6 of this diſeaſe, and alſo N° 7, Claſs III.

Peculiar Morbid Symptoms in firſt Stage of Gonorrhœa.

Cordee.

Treated by topical bleeding, the uſe of opiates internally, as in N° 6, Claſs I.; alſo,

℞ Opii, ʒi. Camphor. ʒij. Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat. Pil. N° 60.	*Two a doſe every night.*
℞ Ung. Hydrar. ʒi. Camphor. ʒi. M. f. Ung.	*A little to be rubbed along the urethra at bed-time.*

Hæmorrhage or Bleeding from the Penis.

Removed by reſt, cold, and aſtringents, as in N°s 18, 19, and 21, Claſs I.

Aſtringent injections into the urethra, as in firſt ſtage of *Gonorrhœa*; alſo the uſe of a bougie, or hollow catheter.

Spurious Gonorrhœa.

Treatment the ſame as in the firſt ſtage of the *virulent*, by aſtringent injections; alſo the uſe of the bark and tonics, as in N° 15, Claſs II. and cold bathing.

Whites. (*Leucorrhœa.*)

1. *Conſtitutional.*

The ſame remedies as in *Flooding*, or *Menorrhagia* in its paſſive ſtate. N° 21, Claſs I.

2. *Local.*

The ſame treatment as in *Spurious Gonorrhœa.*

Seminal Weakneſs. (*Tabes Dorſalis*).

The cure to be attempted by tonics, as in N° 16, Claſs II. alſo by narcotics, as in N° 19, Claſs II. and

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pulv. Cantharid. gr. viii. Opii Camphor. ā gr. xxxvi. Conſerv. Cynoſbat. q. ſ. ut fiat Pil. N° 36.	*One night and morning, to be gradually increaſed.*

Obſtruction of Urine.

The cure depends on removing obſtruction by bougie, or antiſpaſmodics topically applied; as,

℞ Ol. Camphorat.	*To be rubbed on the penis.*
℞ Balſam. anodyn.	*The ſame.*
℞ Æther Vitriol. L. l. ā ℥ſſ. M.	*The ſame*, vide Surgery.

Morbid Feeling of Parts.

To be removed by opiates, as in N° 6, Claſs I; alſo topically, as in the former affection; the uſe of narcotics, as in N° 19, Claſs II.

Swelling of Cord.

To be treated as acute ſtate of *Hernia Humoralis.* N° 2 of this diſeaſe.

Swelled Lymphatics.

Antiphlogiſtic courſe; the cure to the part, when breaking, ſaturnine applications; as,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Ung. Saturn.	*To be dreſſed daily.*
℞ Ung. Ceruſſæ.	

Excoriations.

The treatment the ſame as in topical inflammation, under the head *Reſolvents*, page 99, diviſion 2d, ſedative and aſtringent.

Phymoſis and Paraphymoſis.

A ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.
Warm fomentations to the part. *Vide* Surgery.

Warts.

The cure depends on the application of a ligature or eſcharotics, as

℞ Sal Ammon. ʒi. Acet. diſtill. ʒij. Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut.	*The warts to be touched with a pencil dipt in it.*
℞ Merc. Corroſ. Sal Ammon. ā ʒſſ. Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut.	*The ſame.*
℞ Pulv. Sabin. Calomel ā ʒi. M.	*The ſame.*
℞ Alum uſt. Merc. præcip. rubr. ā ʒi. M.	*The ſame.*

FORMS. DOSES.

2. *Swelled Teſticle.*

Acute Stage.

General antiphlogiſtic plan in the uſe of bleeding, general and topical; alſo the local applications in topical inflammations. *Vide* Reſolvents, page 99, two firſt diviſions.

Mild laxatives, as in N° 1. Claſs I.; alſo,

℞ Magneſ. vitriolat. ℥iv.
Tartar. Antimon. gr. ii.
Aq. bullient. lb. i. M. *Two to four ounces a doſe.*

An occaſional opiate in the form of injection, in caſe of pain, as in N° 8, Claſs I.

Chronic Stage.

Mercury exhibited internally, as in N° 6 of this diſeaſe, or externally applied in unction.

When hardneſs of the part remains, the uſe of cicuta, mezereon, &c. along with the mercury; as,

℞ Extr. cicut. ℥ſſ.
Pil. Merc. cois, ℥i. m. fiat maſſ. *One or two a doſe.*

℞ Decoct. Glycirrh. cum Merc. corroſiv.

Where no hardneſs, but only increaſed ſize, vomits with turpeth mineral, mineral waters, bliſters, the bark as in N° 15. 2. Claſs I. alſo ſea-bathing. *Vide* Surgery.

3. *Gleet.*

Eaſieſt and moſt certain cure by the bougie, or cauſtic.

It may be attempted alſo by balſamics and reſtringents, as in N° 12, Claſs I.; alſo,

℞ Terebinthinæ coctæ, ℥ij.
Pulv. Rhabarbari, ℥i. m. ft. pil. N° 36. *Three twice a day.*

℞ Cupri vitriolat. gr. xv.
Oliban. extract. Cinchonæ ā ℥ij.
Syr. cois q. ſ. ut ft. pil. N° 60. *One to four every day.*

By ſtyptic injections, as in N° 1 of this diſeaſe; or by ſtimulant ones, in the ſame, only made ſtronger.

4. *Chancre.*

When ſmall and firſt diſcovered, the application of lunar cauſtic, or ærugo, or blue vitriol, or ceruſſa acetata, or aqua kali, with the uſe of mercury internally, the moſt ſucceſsful practice.

When large, and not ſoon diſcovered, ointments and ſolutions of various kinds, having mercury for their baſe, as alſo aſtringents and ſtimulants moſt uſeful, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic ʒi. m. ft. ungt.	
℞ Ærug. Calomel ā ʒi. m. ft. pulv.	*To be applied every day as an eſcharotic.*
℞ Ol. Olivar. Aq. Cupri ammoniat. ā ʒij. m. ft. ungt.	
℞ Ung. Merc. fort.	
℞ Merc. præcip. rubr. gr. x. Ung. cerat. Turner. ʒſſ. m. fiat ung.	
℞ Ung. ſimplic. ʒij. Calomel, ʒij. m. ft. ung.	
℞ Solut. corroſiv. (gr. i. to ʒi. aq.)	*With which the ſore is to be frequently waſhed.*
℞ Calomel, ℈i. Sp. Nitri dulc. ʒi. m. fiat ſolut.	*The ſame.*
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Aq. Calcis, ʒiv. m. fiat lotio nigra.	*The ſame.*

5. *Bubo.*

Mercurial unction, ſo as to paſs through the affected gland, the moſt certain remedy, without any topical application to the part.

When matter is formed, it ſhould be allowed to break of itſelf.

Sores to be treated as in *Lues.*

6. *Lues.*

1. *General Treatment.*

A courſe of mercury, the only certain remedy in this country, conducted, in ſlight caſes, for ſix weeks, in others longer; and, during that time, the medicines ſhould be brought to ſhow ſenſible effects on the conſtitution and diſeaſe. The medicine may be introduced by unction, when it will require at leaſt ſixty or ſeventy rubbings, or from eight to ten ounces of ointments, one dram being rubbed every night; or internally by the common blue pill, in a doſe of two or three daily, or in other forms; and, in this laſt caſe, its operation may alſo be aſſiſted by its junction with other medicines, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Hydrargyr. calcinat. Opii. Camphoræ, ā ʒi. Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. ut ft. M. pil. lx.	*One or two every night.*
℞ Hydrargyr. acetat. ʒi. Medull. Pan. ʒii. m. ft. pil. lx.	*From one to five every night.*
℞ Hydrargyr. precipitat. Cinerei, ʒi. Conſerv. Cynoſbat. q. ſ. ft. pil. lx.	*One or two every night and morning.*
℞ Hydrargyr. vitriolat. Opii, ā ʒi. Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. fiat pil. lx.	*One or two every night.*
℞ Calomel, ʒi. Pulv. Opii, ʒiij. Syr. ſimpl. q. ſ. fiat pil. lx.	*Two every night.*
℞ Hydrargyr. purificat. ʒi. Pulv. G. Arabic. ʒiij. Syr. ſimpl. ℥ii. Aq. Fumariæ, ʒi. m. fiat hauſt.	

FORMS.	DOSES.
Mercurial Linctus.	
℞ Argenti vivi, ʒss. Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ʒiv. trit. donec globul. penitus disparuerunt; dein adde, Aq. Font. ʒxij. Cinn. Syr. Altheæ, ā ʒij. M.	ʒss. *a dose twice every day.*
Corrosive Solution.	
℞ Corrosiv. sublimat. gr. iv. Aq. Vitæ, ʒvi. Sp. Lavand. c. ʒi. m. fiat. solut.	*A table spoonful a dose night and morning in a tuptful of any diluent liquor.*
Corrosive Pills.	
℞ Aq. Font. ʒvi. Sp. Sal Marin. gutt. aliquot. Merc. corrosiv. gr. xv. solve et digere per dies tres, formetur solutio cum mic. pan. q. s. in mortar. vitreo in pil. 120.	*Four or more a dose twice a day.*

2. Local Treatment.

1. Ulcerations of throat treated by Caustic, if spreading fast, followed by mercurial liniment, as

℞ Hydrargyr. et Mellis extinct. ā ʒij. adde, Mellis despumat. ʒij. Ol. Caryophyll. essentialis. ʒii. ā M.	*To be applied by a pencil often every day.*
Or Mercurial Gargles, as	
℞ Merc. corrosiv. gr. iv. solve in Tinct. Rosar. ʒviij. fiat Gargarism.	*With which the throat is to be often gargled.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ ℥ corrosiv. gr. ij. Sal Ammoniac. crud. ʒss. Infus. Lini. ℥viij. Mellis pur. ʒi. m. fiat. Gargar.	*The same.*
℞ Vin rubr. lb.ss. Tinct. Myrrh. Mel. cois, ā ʒss. m. fiat Gargarism.	

2. External ulcerations or sores to be treated by the application of mercury as in chancre, or by the red precipitate and citrine ointments.

3. *Treatment of morbid Symptoms during the Course.*

1. Discharges supervening in its progress.

The morbid symptoms that require attention during a mercurial course are chiefly moderating the increased discharges, so as to prevent too great weakness being induced. Thus,

Sweating.

By the bark and tonics, as in N° 15, Class II.

Diarrhœa.

By opiates and astringents, as in N° 23, Class I.

Salivation.

By opiates topically applied, as a strong solution of opium to wash the mouth frequently; or,

℞ Borac. purificat. ʒi.
Solve in Aq. bullient. lb.i. adde
Mellis opt. ʒij. m. fiat lotio.

2. *Secondary, or anomalous, Ulceration, towards its Termination.*

Where ulcerations remain that resist the action of mercury, the following medicines have been had recourse to; viz.*

* The use of the nitrous acid, of the oxygenated muriate of potash, &c. we have deferred exhibiting forms of, till sanctioned by farther experience; for, though useful in the temporary alleviation, or removal, of particular symptoms, their action will be found not sufficiently permanent to ensure a lasting cure.—The author has used both the nitrous and muriatic acids very largely, in several diseases, and long before any other practitioner attempted it; and the result of his experience is, that their good effects are merely temporary, and that they want that permanence or stability of effect that attends the use of the mineral remedies.

FORMS. DOSES.

The Liſbon diet drink in various forms, as

℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iij.
Rad. Mezereon. ʒi.
Antimon. crud. pulv. (ſacculo linteo ſuſpenſ.) ℥i.
Lign. Guiac. Cort. Saſſafras Santal. rub. et alb. ā ʒij.
Aq. bullient lb.v.
Macera horas 8, dein cola. *A bottle a day.*

℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.
Sem. Petroſel. Macedon. ʒij.
Aq. Font. lb.vi. coquantur ſuper lenem ignem ad iv. ad cola. *The ſame.*

℞ Rad. Mezerei, ʒij.
Sarſæ, ℥iij.
Aq. Font. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij. et cola. *The ſame.*

℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.
Aq. Font. lb.viij.
coque leni igne ad dimid. addendo ſub finem.
Rad. Valerian. Sylveſt.
Glycyrrh. ā ʒi.
et collaturæ frig. adde
Aq. cinn. fort. ℥ij. M.

℞ Rad. Sarſæ, ℥iv.
Lign. Guiac. raſur. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. lb.v. coque ad lb.ij. et ſt. ſyrup. cum ſacchar. alb. lb.i.ſſ. adde
Calc. Hydrarg. alb. (ſolut. in acid. muriat) gr. one-third. *Two ounces to be taken twice a day.*

℞ Rad. Aſtragali exſcapi, ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat lb.iij. coque ad dimid. *To be uſed in 24 hours.*

℞ Decoct. Lobeliæ. *Vide* Part I. Lobelia.

The uſe of opium in large doſes has been alſo ſucceſsful.

The *Lues of Infancy* and the *Sibbens* are both cured by alterative courſes of mercury; the former conſiſting of ſmall doſes of calomel, the latter of the plummer's pill, or corroſive ſolution, as in N° 6 of this diſeaſe.

The *Yaws* yield to the ſame alterative courſe in its advanced ſtage, but at firſt is more properly treated by mild vegetable diaphoretics, as the Liſbon diet-drink, &c.

V. Dropsy, (Hydrops,)

Is an effuſion of a watery fluid into the cellular ſubſtance and different cavities, and therefore receives different appellations, according to the particular ſituation in which it is ſeated.

The cure of this diſeaſe requires a dry nouriſhing diet, and opening ſome or other of the different outlets for the diſcharge of the accumulated fluid, which is done by either,

1. Stimulating the ſyſtem, in general, by the action of vomiting; and the emetics preferred for this purpoſe are, the antimonial ſolution as in N° 1, Claſs I. or white and blue vitriol; but emetics ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in this diſeaſe.

2. The inteſtines by acrid purges, where the patient is ſtrong, as in N° 2, Claſs I. and N° 3, Claſs II. or by

FORMS.	DOSES.
Bacher's Pill.	
℞ Extr. Helleb. Myrrh. ſolut. ā ʒi. Pulv. cardui benedict. ʒiij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. ſſ.	*Ten a doſe every ſix hours.*
℞ Elater. gr. ſſ. Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv. Sacchar. alb. ℈ ſſ. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	

3. The kidneys by diuretics, which is now the moſt general and ſafeſt practice; and, in order to be ſucceſsful, the ſyſtem ſhould be put in the ſtate moſt ſuſceptible of their action. This is done by the uſe of mercury for ſome time before, and it may be either continued along with them, or given up, and the diuretic alone truſted to.—The diuretics moſt uſed are,

℞ Scillæ arid. gr. ij.
Sal Nitri, gr. xv.
Pip. long. gr. v. m. fiat pulv.

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Scillæ ficcat. pulv. ʒi.
Milliped. præparat.
Extract. Glycyrrh. ā ʒj.

Extracto in fruſtula minuta conciſo, affunde aq. fervent. q. ſ. ut molleſcat et contundatur in pulpam cui admiſce ſcillam et milleped. in pulv. redact. et fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. v.

One twice a day, and the doſe gradually increaſed.

℞ Pulv. Scill. ficc. gr. ij.
Nitri, gr. vi.
Nuc. moſchat. gr. x.
Sp. Nitri dulc. gutt. l.
Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Infuſ. Gentian. comp. ℥x.
Kali prepar. ʒi.
Sp. Juniper ℥ij. *To be taken daily at thrice.*

The dried ſquill to be gradually increaſed.

℞ Syr. Colchici. *Vide* Part I. Colchicum.

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒvi.
Sacch. alb. ℥ſſ.
Aq. bullient. ℥vi.
Pulv. Zinziber. gr. x. m. fiat mixt. *Two table ſpoonfuls often.*

℞ Lixiv. Tartar. *gutt.* xx. *to* lx. *twice a day.*

℞ Decoct. Senekæ. *Vide* Part I. Seneka.

℞ Sp. Mindereri,
Aq. Raphan. ruſtic. ā ℥iv.
Syr. Altheæ, ℥i.ſſ. m. fiat mixt. *A table ſpoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Cinn. ʒvi.
Oxymel Scillæ, ʒi.ſſ.
Sp. Lavend. c. ʒſſ.
Sal Tartar. ℈ſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Limatur. Cupri, gr. xx.
Aq. Ammon. ℥i.ſſ. digere ut fiat tinct. *Four drops a doſe, in a cupful of any liquid, and increaſed gradually to* 30, *morning and night.*

℞ Pulv. digital. Opii
Calomel ā gr. i. m. fiat pil. N° ij. *One a doſe at bed-time.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Kali, ʒi.	
Acer. ſcillit. ʒi.ff.	
Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒvi.	
Vin. Antimon. ʒij.	
Tinct. Opii, ʒi.	
Syr. Cort. aurant. ʒff. M.	ʒi. *a doſe often.*
℞ Fol. Digital. ſiccat. ʒiij.	
Aq. Font. ʒxij.	
Decoque ad ʒviij. et colat adde,	
Aq. Junip. c. ʒi.	
Conf. Cardiac. ʒij. m. fiat mixt.	ʒi. *thrice a day.*
℞ Sal Tartar.	
Sacch. Alb. ā ʒi.	
Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒiv.	*To be taken every day*
Spirit. ʒff.	*at thrice.*
m. fiat mixt.	
℞ Decoct. C. ℞. ʒff.	
Tinct. ejuſdem, ʒiij.	
Ol. Juniper. gutt. iv. m. fiat hauſt.	*To be repeated twice a day.*
℞ Fol. Nicotianæ, ʒi.	
Aq. bullient. lb.i. colat adde	*From* 60 *to* 125 *drops*
Sp. Vini, ʒij. fiat mixt.	*a doſe.*

4. The ſkin by ſudorifics, the beſt of which is the Dover's powder, preceded by ſmall doſes of mercury, or ſome of the ſweating pwders, as in N° 12. 2. Claſs I.

The ſeveral ſpecies of *dropſy* are all cured by the ſame remedies, applied according to the prudence of the practitioner.

VI. Scurvy, (Scorbutus,)

Is an unuſual weakened ſtate of body, following, for the moſt part, the uſe of a putreſcent or ſalted diet, without the interpoſition of freſh vegetable matter.

A ſupply of vegetable acid the chief remedy. Hence antiſeptics and tonics particularly indicated; as,

1. *Diaphoretics.*

℞ Seri Sinapi. *Vide* N° 12. Claſs I.

℞ Succ. ad ſcorbut. *Vide* Part I. Cochlearia.

℞ Julap. ſalin. N° 1, Claſs I.

FORMS. DOSES.

2. *Laxatives.*

℞ Infuſ. Tamarind. cum Sennâ. *Vide* Part I. Tamarind.

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒi.
Elect. Lenitiv. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.

3. *Tonics.*

Vide various preparations of bark, joined with the vitriolic acid, as in N° 15. 2. Claſs I.

Topical Applications for Gums.

Vide Gargles, as in N° 5, Claſs I.

℞ Tinct. Myrrhæ. *Vide* Part I. Myrrha.

℞ Decoct. C. P. acidular.

℞ Mel. Roſar.

The real ſpecific here is the citric acid, or lemon-juice, given to the extent of three ounces daily; as

℞ Vini rubr. ʒij.
Succ. Limon. ʒi.
Sacch. alb. ʒii. m. ft. hauſt. *To be repeated thrice a day.*

VII. Jaundice, (Icterus,)

Conſiſts in a ſuffuſion of bile, tinging the ſkin with a yellow, brown, or black colour, and often ſhowing ſome degree of fever in its progreſs.

Jaundice to be treated according to its cauſe.
From calculus by
1. An occaſional emetic; and the emetics preferred are, an infuſion of horſe-radiſh or muſtard.

2. Where much pain, by opiates, as in N° 6, Claſs I. and alſo ſoap, which is the chief remedy, either combined with bitters or aloetics, and the morning is preferred as the beſt time for exhibiting them; ſome have recommended faſting for a certain number of hours after them, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pil. Saponac. *Vide* Part I. Sapo.	
℞ Sapon. alb. ʒſſ. Ol. Juniper. gutt. v. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. x. Syr. cois q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Pil. aloetic. with an addition of ſoap.	
℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒi. Gum. Gambog. gr. vi. Calomel, gr. xij. m. fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. N 14.	*Two a doſe.*
℞ Pulv. Rhei, ℈ſſ. Kali Tartar. ʒi. Conf. Aromat. ℈i. Aq. Menth. ʒij. ut fiat hauſt.	*To be given twice a day.*
℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒi. Aq. Cinn. ʒij. Sp. Lavend. ʒj. Syr. ſimpl. ʒj. m. fiat hauſt.	
℞ Infuſ. Chamæmel. *vel* Cardui Benedict. *vel* Decoct. Graminis, &c.	*A cupful often.*

Schirrus, by mercury and cicuta, as

℞ Extr. Cicut. ʒſſ. Pil. ℔ ʒi. m. ut form in pil. N° 25.	*Two a doſe every night.*
℞ Pulv. Cicut. ʒſſ. Sapon. Venet. ʒij. Syr. Cort. aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat pil. ſingul. gr. ij.	*Five a doſe morning and evening.*
℞ Sal Tartar. Sacchar. alb. ā ʒſſ. Aq. Font. ʒviij. m. fiat mixt.	*A table ſpoonful often.*

Alſo by mineral waters and neutral ſalts, as

℞ Tartar. ſolub. *Vide* Part I.	ʒi. *every morning.*

From ſpaſm, by opiates and antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4, Claſs II. ; but the uſe of opium in jaundice, unleſs the cauſe of ſpaſm is very apparent, ſhould not be had recourſe to, or continued, as being manifeſtly hurtful.

VIII. King's Evil, (Scrofula,)

Conſiſts in an indolent hard tumor of the conglobate glands, with little or no pain; for the moſt part ſituated in thoſe of the neck, behind the ears, or under the chin, and often in the joints of the elbows and ankles, at times even of the fingers and toes. In the progreſs of the diſeaſe, theſe tumors degenerate into ulcers of bad digeſtion; the diſcharge from which conſiſts of a white curdled matter, reſembling ſomewhat the coagulum of milk; and, previous to their breaking, they acquire a ſort of purple redneſs, and a ſoftneſs to the feel; this redneſs decreaſes at the place where they break, which is generally by two or three ſmall openings.

A variety of remedies has been employed in this diſeaſe, ſome of the forms of which are as follows:

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Spongiæ uſtæ, ʒi. Conſerv. Roſar. ʒſſ. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Sal Glauber. ℥i. Marin. ʒſſ. ſolve in Aq. Font. ℥viij.	*A table-ſpoonful in a* lb. *of water every ſecond morning.*
℞ Æthiop. Mineral. ʒi. Pulv. Rhæi, gr. vi. Gentian. gr. ij. m. fiat pulv.	
℞ Pulv. Cicut. gr. xij. Extr. Gentian. q. ſ. ut fiat maſſ. divid. in pil. N° 12.	*One morning and evening.*
℞ Solut. Baryt. muriat.	*Four or five drops in water twice a day.*
℞ Natron. preparat. ʒvi. Pulv. Cinchonæ, ʒi. Mucilag. G. Arabic. q. ſ. ut fiat electt.	ʒij. *to be given twice a-day.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Sal Rochell.	
Tartar. ſolubil. ā ʒiv.	
Sal Polychreſt.	
Marin. ā ʒij.	
Solve in Aq. bullient. lb.iv.	
dein adde.	
Aq. Cinn. ʒviij. M.	*Two table-ſpoonfuls to be mixed with* lb.i. *of water, and one eighth taken every quarter of an hour. To be joined with bark, as in* N° 15. 2. Claſs I.

Mercury is uſed here in the form of calomel or Æthiops mineral.

Neutral ſalts, as in Part 1. *Vide* article *Cineres clavellat.* and alſo article *Barilla.*

The moſt powerful topical application has been,

℞ Fel. Bovin.
Sal. cois, Menſ. Coch. iij.
Ol. Nucum. ʒi. coaguletur calore in
Liniment.

For Topical Applications, *vide* Surgery.

IX. Rickets, (Rachitis,)

Conſiſt in a *peculiar enlargement* of the bones, in certain ſituations; and they are farther diſtinguiſhed by an uncommon ſize of head, eſpecially *anteriorly*, ſwelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation of the other parts.

An occaſional emetic is proper.

The chief remedy, the cold bath, and preparations of ſteel with rhubarb, as in N° 15, Claſs II. and alſo,

℞ Flor. Martiales, gr. xv.
Conſerv. Roſar. ʒi.
Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.

℞ Rad. rubr. Tinct. ʒſſ.
Tartar. ſolubil. ʒij.
Aq. Font. lb.ij. coque per horam, dein
colatur. adde,
Mellis, ʒij. M. ʒviij. *indies.*

X. Leprosy, (Elephantiasis,)

Conſiſts in an eruption of whitiſh, yellow, or blackiſh ſpots, on the face, arms, and legs; the ſkin loſing its hair, and becoming unequally thick, ſcabby, and hard, defaced with ſcurvy blotches, and inſenſible even to the puncture of a needle; though, in the neighbouring parts unaffected, a conſiderable itchineſs prevails.

Mercury in alterative preparations, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Pil. Plummeri, &c. joined with	
Decoct. Glycyrrhiz. *Vide* Part I. *vel* Decoct. Ulmi. Ibid.	
℞ Elect. Sennæ, ʒi. G. Guiac. Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. Antimon. preparat. ā ʒſſ. Syr. q. ſ. m. fiat electuar.	ʒi. *twice a-day.*
℞ Sulphur. Antimon. præcipitat. ʒiv. Hydrargyr. calcinat. ϑij. G. Guiac. Pulv. ʒij. Ol. Saſſafras, gutt. xx. Balſam. Copaibæ, q. ſ. ft. pil. 80.	*Three a doſe every night, along with ſome alterative decoction.*
℞ Tinct. Cantharid. ʒi.	*Ten drops a doſe.*
℞ Sp. Nitri dulc. ʒi.	*Thirty drops a doſe.*

The Arſenical Drop, as in p. 168, is alſo uſed.

CLASS IV.

COMPLICATED DISEASES.

I. Slow Fever, (Synochus,)

Is, in ſome degree, a complication of the inflammatory (Claſs I. 1.), and nervous (Claſs II. 1.), and is the moſt general in this country.

Treatment the ſame as in N° 1, Claſs II.

II. Intermitting Fever.

Is that kind of fever which poſſeſſes a clear intermiſſion from febrile ſymptoms, for a longer or ſhorter ſpace of time. Or it conſiſts of a ſucceſſion of paroxyſms, between which there prevails a clear apyrexia.

The cure of intermittents depends on the uſe of ſtimulants or tonics, employed either on the acceſſion of the fit, in its cold ſtage, in the hot ſtage, or in its interval.

2. *On the acceſſion.*

The remedies employed during this period are,

Mechanical irritation by tourniquets, applied one on the arm, and another on the thigh, of oppoſite ſides of the body, and continued for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Emetics, particularly antimonials, in nauſeating doſes, begun an hour or two before.

2. *In the Cold Stage.*

Stimulants of various kinds, as wine, volatile alkali, vitriolic æther, ſpirituous liquors; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Sem. Pip. Indic. gr. vi. Baccar. Laur. ℈ij. m. et divid. in part tres. — *One part to be taken at the commencement of the rigor, and a ſecond and third at the ſame hour, one every day.*

3. *In the Hot Stage.*

Opiates in divided doſes, repeated as in N° 6, Claſs I.
Cold affuſion, as directed in the other ſpecies of fever.

4. *In the Interval.*

The exhibition of tonics and ſtimulants, ſimple or combined, begun at the concluſion of the fit, or ſix or eight hours before the acceſſion, as

FORM.	DOSES.
℞ P. C. P. ʒi. P. Alum. gr. x. Syr. cois, q. ſ. elect.	ʒij. *A doſe every ſecond hour.*
℞ Rad. Serpentar. ʒij. Cort. Peruv. ʒſſ. Aq. bullient. lb.i. m. fiat infuſ.	*A cup-full often.*
℞ Sem. Sinapi Contuſ. ʒi. P. C. P. ʒſſ. Aq. bullient. lb.i. m. fiat decoct.	*The ſame.*
℞ Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ʒſſ. Alum. Myrrhæ, ā gr. v. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	*Thrice a day.*
℞ Pulv. Styptic. Vide Part I. Alumen.	
℞ Pulv. Cort. Querci.	ʒi. *every three hours.*
℞ Alum. rup. gr. ij. Pulv. Nuc. Moſchat. gr. v. fiat pulv.	
℞ Pulv. Gentian. Gallar. Tormentill. ā gr. v. m. fiat pulv.	
℞ P. C. P. ʒi. Sal Ammon. ʒvi. Nuc. Moſchat. ʒii. Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	
Taſteleſs Ague-drop.	
℞ Arſenic. gr. xvi. Alkali Vegetab. fix. gr. xvii. Aq. Cinn. ʒiij. m. fiat mixt.	*Two to twelve drops a doſe twice or thrice a-day.*

FORMS.	DOSE.
℞ Pil. Cupri Ammon.	*One a doſe.*

Conſequences of intermittent fever to be treated as in chronic hepatitis, p. 109; and alſo Surgery.

III. Remittent Fever.

When a degree of remiſſion only recurs at certain or uncertain times, the fever is then ſtyled a *remittent*; and this remiſſion occurs ſome time from the fourth to the eighth day.

The treatment the ſame as in the firſt ſtage, as in N° 1, Claſs II. when a remiſſion takes place, as in the *Intermittent*, N° 2, Claſs IV.

LOCAL DISEASES.

I. Worms. (Vermes.)

Worms have been found in every part of the body; but their moſt common ſeat appears to be the inteſtines. They are more frequent even in animals than in the human race, eſpecially in quadrupeds and fiſhes. They are of *three* kinds, viz. the *aſcarides* or ſmall worm, the *teres* or round worm, and the *tenia* or tape worm. Different ſituations of the inteſtines have been mentioned as occupied by each of them, particularly the rectum, as the ſeat of the aſcarides, where they are obſerved always involved in mucus. But the different kinds of them are found occaſionally in every part of the inteſtines. The tape worm, however, is not ſo common in this country. The principal ſymptoms of worms are, pain and acid eructation of ſtomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenſe, with occaſional gripings or pains in

different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular ſtate of the belly, heat and irchineſs of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often diſcharged with difficulty. With theſe ſymptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchineſs of the noſtrils, ſhort dry cough, low fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulſe, grinding of the teeth in ſleep, &c.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Stanni præparat. ʒij. Conſerv. Rutæ, ʒſſ. Syr. cois, q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Dolich. gr. iij. Conſerv. Roſar. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Spigel. ʒſſ. Aq. Fervent. lb.i. Macera per horam et cola.	ʒiv. *A doſe in the morning.*
℞ Pulv. Tanaçeti, Sem. Santonici, ā ʒij. Jalap. Æthiop. Mineral. ā ʒi. Conſerv. Roſar. Syr. q. ſ. ut fiat elect.	*The ſize of a nutmeg a doſe.*
℞ Pulv. Rad. Filicis Maris, ʒſſ. Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
To be followed alternately by	
℞ Pulv. Jalap. gr. xij. Calomel, gr. iv. Conſerv. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.	
℞ Decoct. Geofreæ. Vide Part I.	ʒſſ. *to* iv. *every day.*
℞ Aq. Calcis. *Vide* Part I.	
℞ Ol. Olivar. ʒvi. Sp. Volat. Aromat. ʒij.	*Two table-ſpoonfuls morning and evening.*
℞ Calomel, ℈i. Pulv. Rhæi, ʒſſ. m. fiat pulv.	*gr. x. pro doſe.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Fol. Rutæ, Sabinæ, Abſinth. ā ʒff. Coque ex Aq. Bullient. lb.i. ff. to lb. i. Liquor colat. adde, Ol. Lini. ft. Ennem.	
℞ Pulv. Sem. Santonici, ʒi. Vitriol. Martis, ϑi. m. terend. optime.	*A tea-ſpoonful a dole.*
℞ Pulv. Stann. ʒi.ff. Magneſ. Uſt. ʒij. Syr. Zinziber. q. ſ. ut ft. elect.	*A tea-ſpoonful twice a-day.*

II. Cancer,

Is a depaſcent or ſpreading ſore, preceded by a hard or ſchirrous ſwelling of the part, attended with pain, and, for the moſt part, a thin fœtid diſcharge.

For the detail of practice, *vide* Surgery.

III. Stone in the Bladder. (Calculus.)

Suppreſſion, and difficulty of urine, is a diſeaſe ariſing from a variety of cauſes, either acting on the kidneys, or more immediately on the bladder of urine itſelf; but the moſt frequent cauſe we find to be calculous concretions of theſe parts. The ſymptoms which diſtinguiſh ſtone in the bladder are, a conſtant ſenſe of pain and uneaſineſs on motion, which, when carried to an exceſs, occaſions blood to be mixed with the urine: frequent inclination to diſcharge it, which flows in a ſmall quantity, of a limpid appearance, often ſuddenly interrupted, while the laſt drops are always attended with pain, and a ſort of itchineſs in the glans penis: pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the ſtate of the bladder, as teneſmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or ſtriking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

The chief remedies are ſoap, lime-water, alkalies, as,

℞ Sapon. Hiſpan. ʒff. *To be taken daily.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Aq. Calcis.	*From* lb. ff. *to* ij. *to be drunk daily.*
℞ Aq. Kali pur. ʒff.	*From* 15 *to* 30 *drops a day in any mucilaginous liquid.*
℞ Kali præparat. ʒff. Aq. diſtillat. ʒv. Ammon. præparat. ʒi. m. f. a.	ʒij. *a doſe daily in a pint of liquid.*
℞ Aq. Kali. Calcis ā ʒvi.	*A table-ſpoonful twice a-day.*
℞ Aq. Kali pur. Font. ā ʒi. L. L. gutt. C.	
℞ Uvæ Urſi. *Vide* N° 11, Claſs I.	
℞ Sem. Dauc. Sylveſtr. infuſ. in Liquor. Anglicé (*Gin-punch*).	*To be uſed as common drink.*

IV. Costiveness, (Obstipatio,)

Is, for the moſt part, a ſymptomatic diſeaſe; but as it is, in ſome caſes, conſtitutional, without any particular morbid ſtate to which it can be aſcribed, it deſerves a ſeparate conſideration.—The effects of coſtiveneſs, in all caſes, are, a degree of heat and uneaſineſs over the whole ſyſtem, with ſome weight at the region of the ſtomach; and, when very conſiderable, pain of head, vomiting, cholic, and general fever, enſue.

The laxatives to be uſed here as in N° 12, Claſs II.

V. Management of Teeth.

As the teeth are ſo liable, from their office, to be affected by matters taken into the mouth, the firſt and moſt natural precaution is, to remove theſe before they can act againſt their ſurface, or any effects of heat and ſtagnation take place. The practice, therefore, of waſhing after meals cannot be too ſtrongly inculcated.

FORMS.	DOSES.
DENTIFRICE powder.	
℞ Crem. Tartar. Oſſis Sepiæ, et Bol. Armen. ā ʒſſ. Myrrhæ, ʒij. m. fiat pulv.	*Teeth-powder; a little to be rubbed on them occaſionally.*
℞ Infuſ. C. Peruv. ℥viij. Tinct. Myrrhæ, ʒi. Sp. Vitriol. ten. q. ſ. ad acidulat. mit. m. ft. Tinct.	*Tincture for the teeth.*

VI. BLINDNESS, (GUTTA SERENA,)

Conſiſts in a loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault of the organ. It depends on an affection of the nerves; and is, for the moſt part, incurable.

Treatment conſiſts in ſtimulating the part or ſyſtem in general.

The firſt effected by the uſe of bliſters and iſſues behind the ears, to the back of the head or neck.

The exhibition of *errhines*; as,

℞ Hydrarg. Vitriolat. gr. i. Pulv. Glycyrrh. gr. viij. M.	*One-fourth to be ſnuffed once or twice a day.*

Stimulants to the part; as,

℞ Piperis Cayenſ. gr. viij. Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. Infunde Aq. per horas tres, dein ſola.	*Two or three drops, twice a-day, to be inſerted betwixt the lids.*

The uſe of antiſpaſmodics, as in N° 4, Claſs II.

Mercury, as in N° 4, Claſs III.; alſo deobſtruents; as,

℞ G. Ammoniac. Aſæ Fœtid. Sapon. Venet. Rad. Valerian. Sylv. Summitat. Arnic. ā ʒij. Tartar. Emet. gr. xviij. m. ft. maſſ. divid. in pil. ſingul. gr. ij.	*Ten or twelve to be taken daily.*

VII. Deafness, (Paracusis,)

Is generally an organic affection, and admits, in that case, of little alleviation.

Where a nervous affection, the use of antispasmodics, as in N° 4, Class II.

Topical Applications.

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Camphor. ʒi. Ol. Amygdal. Amar. ʒi. m. fiat liniment.	*Four drops, to be dropt into the ear.* Vide *Vol. II. p.* 440.

VIII. Tympany, (Tympanites),

Consists in a collection of wind, distending the intestines or abdomen; and arises, in the former situation, from the sudden suppression of dysentery or looseness, or as a consequence of febrile diseases, attended with these symptoms; and, in the latter, from an erosion of the intestines, the effect of preceding diseases.

The use of tonics and aromatics, as in N° 15, Class II.

Cutaneous Diseases.

Chronic eruptions of the skin have been distinguished by the general and indiscriminate appellation of *Scurvy*, a disease with which they have little affinity.

1. *Shingles*, (*Herpes*,)

Consist in an eruption of broad itchy spots, here and there, over the skin, of a whitish or red colour, which at last unite together, and discharge a thin serous fluid. After a certain time, they form scurfy scales, which peel off, and leave the surface below red: the same appearances, however, are apt to be renewed, in a successive series, till the disease is either cured or spontaneously departs. The health, at the same time, remains, in other respects, perfectly sound; but sometimes these cutaneous diseases are observed to be attended with depression of spirits.

The use of mercury; as,

℞ Pil. Plummer, *vel*

FORMS.	DOSES.
Merc. corrosiv. gr. ij. Sal Ammoniac. gr. xv. solve in Aq. Font. ℥viij. m.	℥ss. *four times a-day.*
℞ Vin. Antimon. ℥ss. Tinct. Opii, ʒij. Liquor. Hydrar. muriat. gutt. viij. m.	20 *drops twice a-day.*

Or the vitriolic acid; as,

℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒi. Aq. Font. ℥iss. Syr. ℥ss. m.	*The same.*
℞ Gambog. gr. xxxvi. Sp. Ammon. ʒiv.	*A tea-spoonful in water night and morning.*
℞ Herb. Saponar. contus. recent. lb.ss. Aq. distillat. Cong. i. coque ad dimid.	*A pint to be used in 24 hours.*

External applications the same; as,

℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒij. Axung. ℥ij. M.	*A little to be applied on the part.*
℞ Merc. Præcip. Rubr. ʒij. Axung. ℥ij. M.	*A little to be applied on the part.*

2. *Itch,* (*Psora,*)

Consists of small itchy pustules or sores, of a contagious nature, chiefly affecting the hands and joints, but in time spreading over the rest of the body; and they are filled with a serous fluid, which flows out on pressure, and is succeeded by a scurfy crust. Where the pustules are large, and attended with considerable inflammation, they pass into boils.

Sulphur here the specific, both internally and externally; also, externally,

℞ Rad. Hellebor. Alb. ʒi. Aq. Font. lb. i. Sp. Vinos. rectificat. ℥ij. m.	
℞ Sulphur. ℥ij. coque in Aq. lb.ij.ss. to ij. fiat lotio.	*Antipsoric wash.*

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Ung. Antipſoric. *Vide* Part I.	*A little to be rubbed on the affected parts every night.*
℞ Flor. Sulphur. ℥ij. Pulv. Sal. Ammon. crud. ʒi. Axung. Porcin. ℥ij. m. ut fiat ung.	*The ſame.*
℞ Ung. Merc. ℥iſſ. Borac. ʒij. Sulphur. Sal Nitr. ā ℥ſſ. Ol. Lin. q. ſ. ad conſ. Ung.	*The ſame.*

3. *Scald Head.* (*Tinea.*)

Small doſes of calomel internally and externally.

℞ Petreol. Bardan. Axung. Ovin. ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat liniment.	*To be applied to the part.*

Contagion.

Preventative treatment of fever conſiſts in the uſe of emetics; as,

℞ Ipecacuhan. gr. xv. Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. M.	
℞ Tinct. Ipecacuhan. ℥i. Vin. Antimon. ʒiij. M.	*To be given in the evening, and followed by*

Opiates; as,

℞ Pulv. Antimon. gr. v. Opii Purificat. gr. i. Conſ. Aromat. q. ſ. ut ft. bolus.	
℞ Vin. Antimon. ʒij. Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. Aq. Cinn. ſ. ℥i. m. ft. hauſt.	

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART II.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL REMEDIES

EMPLOYED IN

THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

TOPICAL INFLAMMATION,

Denoted by uncommon heat, pain, redneſs, ſwelling, and diſorder of the functions of the part.

Its termination is in three ways: by,

1. *Reſolution,*

Marked by abatement of heat, pain, and ſwelling.

The general antiphlogiſtic treatment, as directed in pag. 95 and 96.

Topical means the ſame as pointed out in p. 99, under the head *Reſolvents*, being the articles *Sedative, Sedative and Aſtringent, Sedative and Emollient.*

Sedative.

Bleeding with leeches or ſcarificator.

Sedative and Aſtringent; as,

Vinegar. (*Acetum et Oxycrate.*)

or in the form of poultice made with oatmeal and bread. Alſo,

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Myrrhi, ℈i.
Acet. diſtillat. lb. i.
Tere Camphor. cum Myrrh.
Deín adde Acet. ut ft. Solut.

Solutions of Lead, as (*Solut. Saturnin.*)

℞ Ceruſſ. Acetat. vel
Sacchar. Saturn. ʒſſ.
Acet. Vini, [illegible].
Aq. Font. lb.ij. m. ft. Solut.

℞ Aq. Vegeto Mineral. Goulard.

Or in the form of the Reſolvent Catapiaſm, as,

℞ Pulv. vel placent. Lini,
Aq. Vegeto Mineral.
Spt. Camphorat q. ſ. ad Catap.

Solutions of Vitriolated Zinc. (*Vitriol. Zinci.*)

℞ Solut. Vitriol. alb. (gr. i. vel ij. ad Aq. ʒi.)

℞ Aq. Zinci Vitriol. Camphorat.

Solutions of Neutral Salts, as (*Salts Neutri.*)

℞ Aq. Ammon. Acetat. ʒi. ſſ.
Tinct. Opii, ʒſſ. m. ft. Solut.

℞ Sal Ammoniac. ʒii.
Aq. Font. ℥vi.
G. Opii ʒſſ. m. ft. Solut.

Lime Water. (*Aqua Calcis.*)

Sedative and Emollient; as

Anodyne Fomentations. (*Fotus Anodyn.*)

℞ Capit. Papaver. ʒi.
Flor. Sambuc. ʒſſ.
Aq. Font. lb.viij. coque ad lb. iij. ut ft. fotus.

℞ Foment. Papaver. albi lb.i.
Solut. Opii, ʒſſ.
Mic. Panis q. ſ. ut ft. Catap.

FORMS. DOSES.

Stimulant; as

(Blisters.)	*Epispastica.*
(Issues.)	*Fonticuli.*
(Opodeldoch Balsam.)	*Linim. saponac.*
(Volatile Liniment.)	*Oleum ammon.*

2. *Suppuration,*

Marked by increase of heat, tension, and throbbing pain, and by prominence of the part.

The antiphlogistic plan to be here less rigorously pursued.

The application of *heat* and *acrids*, in the form of *fomentation* or *poultice*, the chief topical means, as in page 100, *viz.*

Chamomile Fomentation. (*Foment. Chamæmel.*)

℞ Flor. Chamæmel. ℥ij.
Sem. Lini, ℥i.
Aq. fervent. lb. iv. coque paulis per de in cola.

Pollard Poultice.

℞ Three parts of finest pollard;
One part of lintseed flour.
To these four parts, add an equal quantity of boiling water.

Common Poultice. (*Cataplasm. Farinac.*)

By itself, or with the addition of Lintseed Flour, or of Acrids; as,

℞ Rad. Lilii alb. ℥iv.
Caricar. ℥i.
Rad. Cepæ contus. ℥iss.
Galban. ℥ss.
Pulv. Sem. Lini q. s. ut ft. Catap.

℞ G. Galban. ℥ss.
Vitell. Ovi, adde
Ungt. Basilicon, ℥ij. m, ft. Ungt. *A little to be applied on a poultice.*

℞ Camphor. ℥ij.
Ol. Palmæ, lb.i. m. *A little to be rubbed on the part previous to the common poultice being applied.*

FORMS.	DOSE.
℞ Ol. Terebinth. ʒij. Vitell. Ovi, ft. Liniment.	*A little to be applied on the poultice.*

In certain caſes, a ſmall bliſter.

3. Gangrene,

Denoted by increaſe of ſymptoms without prominence of the part, and its change of colour to a duſkiſh or livid hue.

Antiphlogiſtic treatment, in the firſt ſtage, with a view to prevention; ſucceeded, on the actual appearance of ſphacelus, by the uſe of the bark, wine, and ſtimulants. Alſo,

℞ Aq. Cort. Aurant. Cinn. Spirit ā ʒiij. ſſ. Aromat. ʒiſſ. P. C. P. ʒſſ. m.	*Two table-ſpoonfuls every half hour, ſhaking the glaſs.*
℞ P. C. P. ʒij. Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒiij. Tinct. P. C. P. Aq. Cinn. ā ʒiv. Spt. Vitriol. q. ſ. ad grat. aciditat. m.	*The ſame.*

Topical applications here are, various antiſeptics and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Cataplaſm. efferveſcens. (Infuſion of malt, thickened with oatmeal, and the addition of a ſpoonful of yeaſt.)	
℞ Cataplaſm. Cereviſiæ. (Oatmeal thickened with grounds of ſtrong beer.)	
℞ Sal Ammoniac. crud. ʒi. ſſ. Acet. Vini, ʒij. ſſ. Aq. Font. ʒv. ſſ. m. ft. Solut.	*With which the part is to be kept wet.*
℞ P. C. P. Myrrh. in Pulv. ā ʒſſ. m.	*To be ſprinkled on the part.*

CLASS I.

Wounds,

Marked by diviſion of texture through the ſoft parts, varying in its extent and depth.

The firſt ſtep, hæmorrhage to be ſtopped, where veſſels large, by ligature applied by the needle, or by the tenaculum.

Next, extraneous ſubſtances to be removed, if practicable, by the hand; or, where deep ſeated, by the forceps; or, where minute, by bathing with a ſyringe or elaſtic bottle.

Cure of the wound to be then conducted either by *adheſion* or *ſuppuration.*

Adheſion,

Performed by contact of its ſides, kept together by ſtraps of adheſive plaſter; or, if deep, by the twiſted or interrupted ſutures.

Sore to be then covered with ſome emollient liniment, as

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥iij.
Ceræ alb. ℥x. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥iſſ.
Ceræ albæ, ℥vi.
Spermaceti, ℥ij.
Liqueſcant ſimul leni igne, dein adde
Lap. Calamin. ℥ſſ. m. ft. Ungt.

Uniting bandage to be applied over all.

Strict antiphlogiſtic courſe to be obſerved during this treatment.

Morbid ſymptoms requiring alleviation during the cure are, *exceſs of inflammation* and *pain*; removed by the uſual means of emollients, rubbed on the part, producing relaxation; as,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, vel
Ol. Lini. *A little to be frequently uſed.*

By veneſection, with leeches applied near the edges of the wound.

By opiates in large doſes, as in page 129. And,

If theſe prove ineffectual, by the removal of the ligatures themſelves.

Suppuration.

Performed by moderating inflammation, if exceſſive; but keeping up a certain degree of it in the part, ſo as to produce new growth: and the means for this purpoſe conſiſt in a proper application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

When ſuppuration fully induced, and new growth begun, emollient liniments applied, ſpread on charpee, as in caſe of adheſion, (1.) ſupported by a compreſs and bandage, or roller.

Sore to be dreſſed daily.

Conſtitutional morbid ſymptoms, during the treatment, are *fever* or *ſpaſm*.

The former requires attention to relaxation of part; topical venæſection, uſe of fomentations and poultices, as in firſt ſtage; opiates internally, as in page 129.

The latter, or ſpaſm, chiefly removed by opiates, and a complete diviſion of nerves, if partially ſeparated; but, when riſing to tetany, *vide* treatment in page 129.

1. *Wounds from Puncture,*

Marked by ſmallneſs of aperture, exceſs of pain exceeding the apparent degree of injury, and difficult tendency to heal.

Previous ſtep to the cure, getting acceſs to the bottom of the wound, performed either by inciſion, where no danger from cutting, introducing a ſeton, or the uſe of a tent.

Where theſe are impracticable, preventing lodgement of matter attempted by preſſure, and the uſe of aſtringent injections; as,

℞ Aq. Calcis, pro inject.

℞ Solut. Alum. (℥i. to ℥vi.)

℞ Vin. Rubr.
Aq. Font. ā ℥ij. m. ft. inject.

2. *Contuſed and Lacerated Wounds,*

Known by their ragged edges, exceſs of ſwelling, ſlight apparent injury, and ſtrong progreſſive diſpoſition to gangrene.

The firſt ſtep moderating exceſs of inflammation.

Second, Inducing ſuppuration by the application of heat, in the form of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

Third, where tendency to gangrene, counteracting its effects, as in p. 179.

3. *Wounds of Veins and Lymphatics,*

Marked by their diſcharge; in the latter being ſerous, and producing, in its progreſs, much weakneſs of the ſyſtem.

Truſted chiefly to preſſure and aſtringents, as agaric and ſponge. Ligature rarely neceſſary.

4. *Wounds of Nerves,*

Known by exceſſive pain, without correſponding inflammation.

Palliated by the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, as in p. 128.

When continuing, removed by complete diviſion of the affected nerve.

Sore, then a ſimple wound, as in p. 181.

5. *Rupture of Tendons.*

Known by acute pain, and retraction of divided ends to the feel.

Treated by juxta-poſition of their extremities, and reſt; retaining the part in that poſition, as exemplified in the rupture of the tendo Achillis.

6. *Wounds of Ligaments.*

Denoted by ſlight incipient morbid ſymptoms, changing ſoon to acute pain, ſwelling, and tightneſs of the joint.

The chief point, preventing inflammation by excluſion of air from the wound by adheſive plaſter, and a roller, ſpirally applied, joined with reſt, and a proper poſition of the part.

To remove inflammation, when commenced, topical veneſection, as 12 or 14 leeches applied at once, ſucceeded by warm ſteams, the only means.

Sore dreſſed with ſimple liniment, as in p. 181.

Where matter formed, its diſcharge next promoted by fomentation and poultice, as in p. 178.

Conſtitutional treatment in firſt ſtage, rigidly antiphlogiſtic.

In ſuppurative, to be ſomewhat changed, and fuller diet permitted.

7. *Wounds of Face.*

The chief point, juxta poſition of edges, by adheſive plaſter or twiſted ſuture.

Hæmorrhage of forehead, reſtrained by ligature, by tenaculum, or pounded agaric, held on the part till drying.

8. *Wounds of Eyelid and Ball.*

The firſt treated by the ſame ſtrict retention of their edges.

The ſecond ſimply dreſſed, and waſhed with aſtringent ſolutions. (*Vide* Diſeaſes of the eye.)

Pain requiring the uſe of opiates, as in p. 181.

9. *Wounds of Throat.*

Trachea.

Longitudinal Wounds of trachea retained by adheſive plaſter.

Tranſverſe wounds retained by the ſame means, and ſupine poſture of the head; or, if failing, by ligature, carried only through the ſkin and cellular ſubſtance.

Œſophagus.

Wounds of œſophagus treated by ligature, paſſed in a ſimilar way.

Morbid ſymptoms requiring alleviation, in both ſituations, are pain and hæmorrhage.

The firſt is truſted to opiates, as in p. 181.

The ſecond effected by ligature or preſſure, either by a roller or a particular inſtrument.

10. *Wounds of Cheſt.*

External.

External wounds to be treated as thoſe from puncture (p. 182), in preventing lodgement of matter by preſſure with a roller, ſupported by a ſcapulary. (*Vide* Bandages.)

Penetrating.

Marked by the depth of the paſſage of a probe or bougie, by the ſtate of the pulſe and reſpiration, by the diſcharge of air during

the latter, by the injection of a liquid not returning, and by emphyſema of the ſkin.

The firſt ſtep in penetrating wounds, reſtraint of hæmorrhage, by the tenaculum, or by a broad ligature round the rib, with a doſſil appended to it.

Second ſtep, removal of irritation, from blood coagulated by the operation of empyema.

Third, exclusion of air from the cavity.

Fourth, treatment of the fore as a ſimple wound (p. 181).

Complicated.

Wounds of Lungs.

Marked by the frothy florid diſcharge, by ſpitting of blood, by continued hæmorrhage after preſſure of intercoſtal artery, by the ruſhing of air from the wound, and by the ſtate of the pulſe and reſpiration.

The chief point, a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe.

Local treatment little in our power.

In wounds of lungs, matter forming to be removed by the operation of empyema.

Wounds of heart and large veſſels fatal.

Wounds of thoracic, known by their courſe, by the white chylous diſcharge, and by the great and increaſing debility.

Wounds of thoracic duct require ſmall quantities of aliment at a time.

Wounds of Thoracic Coverings of Diaphragm,

Marked by difficult breathing, diffuſed pain in reſpiration, affections of ſtomach, ſtrong fever, pain of ſhoulders, and involuntary laughter.

Wounds of thoracic coverings, in addition to the general treatment, require alſo large doſes of opium occaſionally.

11. *Wounds of Abdomen.*

External,

Known by their degree of depth, by their ſlight diſcharge, by their ſmall effect on the pulſe, and ſlight pain.

Treated as ſimple wounds, with attention to poſture, and proper ſupport of the part by a roller.

Second ſtep, ſubduing inflammation by veneſection, emollient dreſſings to the part, and alſo anodynes internally.

Third ſtep, checking ſuppuration by bark and vitriolic acid, as in p. 179.

Fourth ſtep, healing the part by aſtringent ointment, as in p. 181.

Fifth, obviating gangrene, if appearing, as in p. 180.

20. *Burns*,

Marked by ſevere pain, by exceſs of inflammation, and by a greater or leſs tendency to gangrene.

Firſt ſtep, the application of cold in different forms, as *pounded ice* laid on the part, and renewed as long as neceſſary; *plunging the part into cold water*, or *continued affuſion* upon it. The application of *cloths wet in cold vinegar*, and frequently renewed; or,

℞ Cataplaſm. Solani Tuberoſ.
(Potatoe poultice prepared by pounding them in a mortar to a proper fineneſs.)

Second, the firſt effects being over, the part is then to be treated either by aſtringents and emollients, according as the injury is ſuperficial or ulcerated.

The aſtringents are, ſolutions of ſugar of lead, alum, &c. as in p. 177, and p. 178. Alſo,

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Aq. Lithargyri Acetat. ʒij. Aq. diſtillat. lb. ij. Spt. Vin. Rectif. ℥i. M.	
℞ Spt. Camphor. ʒij. Aq. Lithar. Acetat. ʒi. Aq. Diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. ſolut.	
℞ Ol. Lini. Aq. Vegeto Mineral. Calcis ā ℥ſſ. m. ft. embrocatio.	

The emollients are,

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥i.ſſ.
Aq. Calcis, ʒiij. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ol. Lini.
Calcis, ā ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.

Where fungus riſes from the uſe of emollients, aſtringents and preſſure neceſſary to reduce it.

Adheſion of parts in the ulcerated kind to be prevented by attention to the dreſſings.

Opiates neceſſary in caſe of much pain.

The degree of antiphlogiſtic treatment regulated by the inflammation.

Contaminated Wounds,

Are diſtinguiſhed by a ſpecific matter, or poiſon, being introduced in conſequence of the injury.

The bites of ſmall animals to be rubbed with honey or oil, or waſhed with vinegar or ſpirits of wine.

The wounds of the viper and rattle-ſnake are to be treated by cauſtics, ſolutions of ſalt of tartar, volatile alkali, or ſpirit. ammon. ſuccinat.

FORMS.

℞ Alcohol. ℥ß.
Aq. Ammoniæ pur. ℥iv.
Ol. Succini rectificat. ℈i.
Saponis, gr. x. m.

As alſo by viper's fat, which is reckoned ſpecific here.

The conſtitution, in the mean time, to be attacked by emetics, as in p. 142.

Oil taken, internally, to the extent of two or three ſpoonfuls every hour, and applied, externally, by unction, has proved a cure.

Mercury has alſo been, at times, ſucceſsful. *Vide* p. 142.

Hydrophobia treated as in p. 142.

The part itſelf by exciſion, cauſtic, and afterwards forming it into an iſſue.

Morbid Conſequences of Blood-letting.

Echymoſis of Vein.

Firſt ſtep, application of compreſſes wet in brandy, or ſolution of ſal ammoniac.

Second, When not discussing, to be opened and treated as a wound, p. 181.

Acute Pain,

Marked by exquisite tingling pain, communicated to the extremity of the fingers.

Treatment, the general antiphlogistic plan.
To the part, saturnine applications, as in p. 178.
Where failing, the operation necessary.

Aneurism,

False, known by a small compressible tumour, with strong pulsation, gradually lessening as it enlarges:

1. True, marked by the smaller swelling than the false, and by its easier disappearance on pressure and its more prominent form:

2. Venous, known by its tremulous motion and the hissing passage of the blood on pressure, by its complete disappearance on pressure, and by its feeble pulsation.

Treated by compression, with the antiphlogistic course.
Where failing, by the operation or ligature of the part.

CLASS II.

ULCERS.

1. *Local Ulcers,*

Marked by a diſcharge of pus, ſanies, or a matter otherwiſe vitiated.

Benign Ulcer,

Known by purulent diſcharge, without much tendency to heal.

Benign ulcer requires full diet, aſtringents, and compreſſion.

Aſtringents uſed are,

℞ Cerat. Lapid. Calamin.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyri,
Adipis Suillæ, ā ℥ij.
Ceræ Flav. ℥ij.
Aq. Vegeto Mineral. ℥ff. m. ft. Ungt.

Compreſſion made by ſtraps of calico ſpread with the following plaſter.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iv.
Reſin. flav. ℥ff.

To be ſpread thin, and applied on ſlips, in oppoſite directions, to draw towards the edges of the ulcer.

The whole well ſupported by compreſſes and roller applied over the whole member, and occaſionally wetted with cold water to preſerve its tightneſs.

Vitiated Fluid Ulcer.

Diſtinguiſhed chiefly by its diſcharge differing from pus, and various in appearance.

Vitiated fluid ulcer, beſides attention to the ſtate of habit as in the former, requires ſedative applications, both general and topical.

For the firſt, *vide* p. 181.

The topical ſedatives in uſe here are,

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. lb.i.
Mic. Panis, q. ſ. ut ft. cataplaſma.

℞ Cataplaſm. farinac. lb.i.ſſ.
Pulv. Carbon. ℥ii. m. ft. cataplaſm.

℞ Fol. Cicut. ℥iv.
Coque in Aq. Font. lb.ij. ad lb.i.ſſ. dein liquor. colat. adde
Pulv. Lini.
Avenæ q. ſ. ut ft. Cataplaſm.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. lb.i.
Camphor. ℥i.ſſ. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Papaveris alb. exſiccat. ℥iv.
Aq. puræ lb.vi. coque ad dimid. dein cola et ft. foment.

The ſore, by theſe applications, being reduced to a benign ſtate, the treatment of the former ſpecies then applies to it; and if, in the progreſs of the cure, it is ſlow of cicatrization, it may be quickened by tincture of myrrh, ſolution of blue vitriol, or compreſſes dipped in brandy.

Alſo ſpirituous lotion; as,

℞ Spt. Vin. rectificat. ℥iv.
Aq. Caleis, lb.ſſ. m.

Or the abſorbent powder; as,

℞ Lap. Calamin. preparat.
Myrrh. Pulv. ā ʒſſ. m. ft. pulv.

Vitiated Solid Ulcer,

Is varied in its appearance, according to the morbid form the ſtate of the ſolid diſplays.

Vitiated ſolid ulcer muſt therefore be varied in its treatment, according to this particular morbid ſtate of the ſolid.

With Fungus, or irregular Spongy Growth.

The treatment is either by ſtrong ſtimulants, eſcharotics, or ligature and compreſſion.

Stimulants.

℞ Argenti Nitrat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥ſſ. m.
To be applied by means of a bit of lint fixed to the end of a probe, and dipped in it.

℞ Ammon. Muriat. ʒvi.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lbi. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Ferri Vitriol. calcinat.
Vel Vitriol. virid. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Acet. Vin.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā ʒiv.
Spt. Vitriol. ℥ij. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Ærug. preparat. gr. vi.
Ammon. Muriat. ℥ſſ.
Aq. Calcis recent. ℥viij.

℞ Zinci Vitriolat. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥vi. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Pulv. Rhubarbari.
A little to be ſprinkled on the ſore once or twice a day; and, if painful, to be mixed with opium. The proportion ʒi. to ʒi.

℞ Pulv. Columbæ.
The ſame.

℞ Ungt. Hydrat. nitrat.

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. nitrat. rubr.

℞ Merc. Sublimat. corroſiv. ʒſſ.
Aq. Calcis, ℔ i. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Succ. Gaſtric. Bovin.
To be applied on lint to the ſore.

Eſcharotics.

The beſt here is the lunar cauſtic, and the part ſhould he covered with dry lint after its uſe; mercury, alſo, in the ſtrong nitrous acid, may be applied; or the nitrous acid itſelf, by a little lint dipped in it, which gives leſs pain. Alſo

℞ Alumin. uſt. Hydrar. nitrat. rub. ā ʒi. m. ft. pulv.

Ligature.

There is nothing particular in the application of it; but, where difficult to apply, it may be done with Dr. Hunter's polypus needle.

The fungus being removed by theſe means, compreſſion is then neceſſary, as in the other ulcers, treated p. 191 and 192.

With Sinus,

Or incomplete State of the external Opening of the Ulcer.

The treatment conſiſts in preventing lodgement of matter, which is done either by inciſion, the ſeton, or injection; and in the laſt only does preſcription takes place. For the injections, *vide* p. 182; and alſo

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ʒv.
Liquor. Hydrar. Muriat. gutt. ij. m. ft. inject.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. ʒiij.
Aq. diſtillat. lb.i. m. ft. inject.

With Callus,

Or hardened thickened edge of the ulcer, and varicoſe ſtate of its veins.

The treatment conſiſts in its removal by the ſcalpel or cauſtics, the uſe of emollients during the progreſs of this removal, and laſtly compreſſion.

The cauſtics uſed are the ſame here as in p. 194.

The emollients are, the common poultice, and ſimilar applications, as in p. 138.

The compreſſion is directed as in the former ſpecies, p. 192.

With Caries,

Or gangrene of the bone, marked by the diſcharge, which is generally of a thin greaſy appearance, with a diſagreeable fœtor and acrimony.

The treatment lies in haſtening exfoliation, either by inciſion or external applications, guarding, in the mean time, againſt the effects of the caries on the part; and, when exfoliation takes place, healing the ulcer, as recommended, by aſtringents and compreſſion, p. 191.

The external applications againſt caries uſed here are,

℞ Alcoholis, ℥iij.
Ol. Caryophyll. ℥i. m.

Decoct. Sabinæ, ℥vi.
Spt. Vini, ℥ß. m. ft. lotio.

℞ Mellis.
Aq. Font. ♃ ℥i.
Spt. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. 30 m. ft. Liniment.
vel Salis dilut.

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.

Necroſis.

Marked by acute deep-ſeated pain, not aggravated by preſſure; by enlargement of the member, ending in ſuppuration, which is diſcharged by different fiſtulous openings; and by a new oſſeous growth taking place to ſupply the decayed bone, as apparent on examination by a probe.

The cure here is effected chiefly by a proceſs of nature, or in aſſiſting it by an operation. Where this laſt is performed, the parts are healed as directed in common wounds, p. 181.

Iſſues.

Nothing is neceſſary here but to obſerve that, where the peaiſſue is applied, its drain may be kept up by dreſſing it alternately with the baſilicon and the epiſpaſtic ointment; but, if ſtill deficient, the inſertion of a ſlice of *mezereum acetatum* over the wound for a night will reſtore the diſcharge.

Cutaneous Ulcers.

Are marked by eryſipelatous inflammation, and a diſcharge either of tough viſcid matter, or a ſharp thin ſerum.

The variety of cutaneous ulcer is treated by attention to the general diſeaſe of which it is the conſequence, as directed in p. 176.

The local applications are then conjoined, and conſiſt of ſtimulants and aſtringents, in the form of ſolution or ointment.

1. *Solution.*

℞ Aq. Roſæ, lb.i.
Liquoris Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. xl.
(Hydrarg. Muriat. ʒi. Acetat. Muriat. q. ſ.) *Herpes.*

℞ Kali Sulphurat. ʒſſ.
Aq. Calcis, lb.i. m. *Tinea.*

℞ Picis Liquidæ, ʒiv.
Aq. Calcis, ʒvi.
Fervent. lb. iij. coque ad dimid. dein cola. *The ſame.*

℞ Solut. Boracis in Aceto. *Ring-worm.*

℞ Aq. Calcis pro Lotione.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 178.

℞ Solut. Argent. Nitrat. ut in p. 193.

2. *Ointments.*

℞ Picis Liquid. lb.ſſ.
Ceræ Flav. ʒſſ.
Flor. Sulphur. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Tineæ.*

℞ Acid. Vitriol. ʒſſ.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. m. ft. Ungt. *Pſoræ.*

℞ Calcis Hydrarg. alb. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. ſſ. m. ft. Ungt. *Pſoræ.*

℞ Ceræ alb. ʒiv.
Ol. Olivar. lb.i.
Acet. diſtillat. ʒij. m. ft. Ungt. *Herpes.*

℞ Hellebor. alb. pulv. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt. *Pforæ.*

℞ Ungt. Sulphur. *vide* Part I. p. 40. *Pforæ.*

2. *Conſtitutional Ulcers.*

1. *Venereal,*

Are diſtinguiſhed by their ſucceeding general ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, and by the information of the patient. Their appearance varies according to their ſeat: in the throat they form a foul ſore, of a whitiſh colour, with thickened irregular jagged edges; on the ſkin they ſhow a diffuſed efflorescence, the pimples of which diſcharge an acrid ſerum, and paſs into ulcerations of a conical ſhape, with a peculiar greeniſh yellow diſcharge, and callous edge.

To be treated as directed in p. 156.
Local applications moſt uſed here are, the lunar cauſtic and the red precipitate, and citrine ointments, as in p. 193.

2. *Cancerous,*

Are marked by a previous enlargement or ſchirrous tumor of the glands, paſſing into a depaſcent or ſpreading ſore.

The cure by medicine attempted by alteratives and narcotics.
The local treatment by cauſtics, ſtimulants, and narcotics; as

Cauſtics.

Cauſtic of Juſtamond.

℞ Antimon. pulveriſat. ʒij.
Arſenic. pulveriſat. ʒi. m. *To be uſed ſimply, or with Opium.*

Plunket's Powder.

℞ Ranuncul. acris fol.
Flammul. vulgar. fol.
Arſenic alb. levigat. ā ʒi.
Flor. Sulphur. ʒvi. m. ft. pulv.

℞ Aq. Font. lb. i.
Extract. Cicut. ʒi.
Sacchar. Saturni, ʒiij.
L. L. ʒi.
Arſenic, gr. x. m. *The ſore to be ſpread with this ſolution night and morning.*

Stimulants and Narcotics.

℞ Arſenic. alb. Pulver. ſubtil.
Kali preparat. ā gr. xvi.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv.
Digere in balneo dum ſolvantur. *Of this a poultice is made with crumb of bread, in the proportion of one gr. of Arſenic to* lb. i. *of water.*

℞ Decoct. Cicut. in Aq. Calcis, lb. i.
ℊ corroſiv. ſublimat. ʒi. m. ft. Lotio.

℞ Ol. Lini pro Ungt.

℞ Ungt. Arſenical. (ℊ gr. ad Axung. ʒi.)

℞ Fol. Cicut. recent.
Adipis Suillæ ā ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt. ſ. a.

℞ Fol. Digitalis purpur. recent.
Adipis Suillæ ā ʒiv. m. ft. Ungt. ſ. a.

℞ Fol. Lauri Ceraſi, ʒiv.
Aq. Bullient. lb. ij.
Mellis Deſpumat. ʒiv. m. ft. Infuſ. *Linen rags to be wet in it, then applied, and occaſionally renewed.*

℞ Kali Acetat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒxx.
Mic. Panis, q. ſ. ft. Cataplaſm.

℞ Cataplaſm. Dauci.

3. *Scrofulous,*

Are diſtinguiſhed at firſt by the diſcharge of a viſcid glairy, or elſe whitiſh curdled matter, ſucceeded by a thin watery ſanies. Their edges are often flat, at other times ſwelled and painful.

Their continuance is various, often ſhowing no change for a length of time; at other times healing up, and breaking out in other parts. They are always preceded by ſoft colourleſs tumours, which vary in the time of their continuance, but are always particularly affected by changes of ſeaſon during the whole of their progreſs.

The conſtitutional remedies directed in p. 164.

The ulcerations treated by ointments and watery dreſſings of various kinds, as

℞ Ol. Olivar.
Mellis deſpumat. ā lb. ſſ.
Ceræ Flav.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ā ℥iv. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sal C. Cervi, ʒſſ.
Ungt. Ceræ, ℥ſſ. m. ft. Ungt. *To be kept from the air.*

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Cerat. Spermaceti, ā ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Alum. uſt. ℈i.
Ungt. Lap. Calamin. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Aq. Marin. *Cloths wet in it to be kept on the ſore.*

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 177.
Mellis Roſæ.
Tinct. Myrrh. ā ʒij.
Aq. Calcis, ℥i. ſſ. m.

℞ Foment. Cicut. (fol. cicut. ℥iij. ad Aq. lb. iij.

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
Aq. Calcis, ā ℥ij. m. *Pledgits to be dipped in it, and applied.*

4. *Scorbutic,*

Are marked by a thin fœtid diſcharge mixed with blood, often caking, as it were, the whole of their ſurface; by their tendency to a quick generation of ſoft putrid fleſh or bloody fungus, which, from preſſure, gives a gangrenous diſpoſition to the ſore, or œdema of the member; and by the livid puffy appearance of their edges.

The general diſeaſe to be treated as directed in p. 161.

The local treatment confiſts of antiſeptics in various forms, ſuited to the ſtate of the parts, as

℞ Cataplaſm. Lupuli.
(A handful of hops boiled in lb. ij. of water to lb. i. and the decoction ſtrained, and made into a poultice with oatmeal.)

℞ Cataplaſm. Dauci.

℞ P. C. P. *To be ſprinkled on the ſore.*

℞ Ungt. Ægyptiac.

℞ Succ. Gaſtric. bovin.

When ſcorbutic diſpoſition gone, cicatriſation effected by aſtringents, as in p. 192; or precipitate ointment, as in p. 193.

CLASS III.

TUMORS.

1. *Inflammatory.*

Phlegmon

Is marked by ſymptoms of inflammation, viz. heat, pain, redneſs, and ſwelling. The pain is of an acute throbbing kind. The ſwelling becomes gradually elevated above the ſurface, acquires a ſoftneſs to the feel, and ſhows a tendency to point in one particular place. The teguments there thin by degrees, and ſhow a lividneſs of colour, which changes at laſt to a whitiſh yellow. In conſequence of this, they loſe their firmneſs, and give way, when pus is diſcharged from the opening in a quantity proportioned to the extent of the tumour and the degree of inflammation. The morbid ſtate of the part forms then what is termed an abſceſs, and the ſore may be conſidered as a local benign ulcer.

Suppuration to be induced by the common means of fomentation and poultice, as directed in p. 178.

The diſcharge regulated by the circumſtances of the caſe, and made either by inciſion, cauſtic, or the ſeton.

Sore treated as a common wound. p. 181.

Eryſipelas.

The Roſe (eryſipelas) is a diffuſed inflammation, without any prominence, attended with pain, heat, and a remarkable florid redneſs, which diſappears on preſſure; but, in its advanced ſtate, it ſometimes changes to a copper colour, and is attended with an effuſion of an acrid yellowiſh matter.

Treated by the antiphlogiſtic courſe, as in p. 116.

Local applications, abſorbents and aſtringents, as

FORMS. DOSES.

℞ Pulv. Lithargyr.
Amyli, ā ʒi. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. ut in p. 177.

℞ Spt. Camphorat. ʒij.
Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ʒi.
Diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. Lotio.

Inflammation of Ear

Is marked by acute throbbing pain in it, and noiſe; ſometimes deafneſs, and general ſymptoms of fever.

Antiphlogiſtic treatment.

Local applications in the firſt ſtage, bliſters and ſedatives.

In ſecond ſtage, warm ſteams and injections, and the other means of inducing ſuppuration, as directed p. 179.

Diſcharge, when taking place, to be obviated by aſtringent injections, as in p. 179.

Inflammation of Throat

Conſiſts in ſwelling of the tonſils, attended with heat, pain, difficult deglutition, and general ſymptoms of fever.

General antiphlogiſtic treatment.

Local remedies in firſt ſtage, bliſters, warm ſteams, and aſtringent gargles, as in p. 103.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the uſual means of warm ſteams, fomentations, and poultices, as in p. 178.

Hepatic Inflammation.

Inflammation of the liver is marked by acute or obtuſe pain of the right ſide, or its region, riſing to the top of the ſhoulder, attended with conſiderable fever and difficulty of lying on the left ſide, the ſkin diſplaying a yellow tinge, and the urine highly coloured.

The chief remedy the uſe of mercury, conducted as in p. 135; or the nitrous acid, as

FORMS.	DOSES.
℞ Acid. Nitrof. fort. ʒi. Aq. diſtillat. lb. i. Syr. cois, q. ſ.	*To be taken at different times in 24 hours, and gradually increaſed.*

Abſceſs pointing, to be opened by the trocar.

Treatment of the wound—dreſſing from its bottom till parts heal up, and promoting the diſcharge by preſſure, made with a roller round the body.

Lacteal Mammary Inflammation.

Lacteal inflammation of the female breaſts is attended with pain, ſtiffneſs, and ſwelli g; an obſtruction to the flow of milk; and general fever, marked by a quick full pulſe, by headach, much heat, and reſtleſſneſs.

Reſolution, the chief point, to be effected by diſcutients; as

℞ Ammon. muriat. ʒi.
Spt. Roſmarin. lb. i. m.

℞ Ammoniæ Acetat.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat.
Aq. diſtillat. ā ʒiv. m.

℞ Ammon. muriat. ʒſſ.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. rectificat. ā lb. ſ. m.

℞ Sal Tartar. ʒſſ.
Aq. Font. lb. i. ſſ. m.

℞ Spt. Ammon. comp. ʒiij. ſſ.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv.
Tinct. Opii, ʒſſ. m. ft. Lotio.

℞ Aq Ammon. ʒij.
Vitell. Ovi ſubact. ft. Liniment.

Vide alſo p. 177, articles *ſedative* and *aſtringent*.

Suppuration forming, to be promoted by the common means of warm ſteams, fomentation, and poultice, as directed p. 178.

To be then opened, and the after treatment as in common wounds, p. 181.

Pain to be obviated by opiates, as in p. 129.

Inflammation of Teſticles.

This affection is preceded by a ſharp lancetating pain, and ſtiffneſs of the ſpermatic cord. The enlargement of the part itſelf then gradually enſues, with a ſenſe of pain, heat, and weight; and the ſwelling attacking firſt the epididymis, extends next to the teſticles.

The cure—topical venoſection, ſuſpenſion, and ſaturnine applications, as in p. 177.

Gonorrhœa reſtored by warm bathing of the part, the uſe of the bougie, or injections.

Suppuration occurring, though rare, to be treated as in common caſes, p. 178.

Schirrus, or tendency to it, as directed in p. 153.

Venereal Buboes.

Glandular ſwellings, ariſing in any external part of the body from a venereal cauſe, particularly chancre, are termed buboes; but their moſt frequent ſeat is in the groin, where they commence with ſome degree of tightneſs of the part, and the formation of a ſmall tumor like a kidney-bean. As this tumor enlarges, it occaſions pain, and the part riſes into a perceptible ſwelling, poſſeſſing in it a throbbing and pulſation ſimilar to others of an inflammatory nature, in the end affecting the tegumens, and terminating in abſceſs.

Reſolution the great point, effected by the uſe of mercury, made to paſs through the part, as directed p. 154, and ſaturnine applications to the ſeat of the affection.

Suppuration forming to be haſtened by the common means, and treated in the ſame manner, p. 178.

Secondary ſtate, where healing ſuſpended, to be treated as directed p. 158.

Lumbar Abſceſs.

Lumbar abſceſs conſiſts in a collection of matter formed at the ſuperior part of the ſacrum. It is denoted by acute pain and tenſion over the loins, or ſmall of the back, ſhooting along the ſpine and down the thighs; by conſiderable heat of the

part; and by general fever. Theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by a tumour, with fluctuation in the groin, or at the ſide of the anus, but without diſcolouration. This tumour being either opened, or burſting ſpontaneouſly, a collection of matter is diſcharged, which gradually turns thinner and more fœtid, till the patient is cut off by the progreſs of the hectic ſtate.

Reſolution to be effected at firſt by means of veneſection, bliſters, and the antiphlogiſtic courſe.

Not ſucceeding, matter to be diſcharged by the trocar or ſeton.

Sore to be treated with aſtringent injections, as in p. 182, and preſſure.

Whitlow.

The whitlow is an inflammatory ſwelling of the fingers, confined generally to the laſt joint, particularly under the nail, attended with a ſenſe of moſt acute burning heat.

The treatment conſiſts in opiates and aſtringents, as in p. 182; alſo,

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat. lb.ſſ. m.

℞ Opii purificat. ʒi.
Ol. Olivar. ʒi.
Ungt. ſimpl. ʒi.ſſ. m. ft. Ungt.

When effuſion takes place, to be diſcharged by inciſion, and exfoliation of bone afterwards removed, by extending this inciſion.

Parts healed as a common wound, p. 181.

Chilblains.

Chilblains are inflammatory tumours of the extreme parts of the body, on expoſure to ſevere cold, and chiefly attack the fingers, heels, and toes. They are attended with heat, redneſs, ſhooting pain, and great itchineſs. The ſkin alſo aſſumes a deep purple or leaden colour. It frequently gives way, and a thin ſerum is diſcharged, or it ſloughs off, when a fœtid ulcer forms, difficult to heal.

Treated by a gradual change of temperature, and applications made with a view to this.

Aſtringents and ſtimulants then uſeful; as,

℞ Alumin. ʒij.
Acet.
Spt. Vin. ten. ā lb.ſſ. m. *Linen rags to be wet in it and applied.*

℞ Coagul. Aluminoſ.

℞ Ol. Ammoniæ camphorat.

Simple abraſion of ſkin to be covered with diachylon, or adheſive plaſter.

Ulcers forming to be treated by cauſtics and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ungt. digeſtiv. ʒi.
Merc. precipitat. rubr. ʒſſ. m.

Sprains.

A ſprain conſiſts in pain and ſwelling of a part of a tendon or ligament, attended with or without inflammation.

Treatment in firſt ſtage, to reſtore inſtantaneous vigour of ſolid, and prevent effuſion by tonics and aſtringents, as the *cold bath, equal parts of ſpirits and vinegar, wine-lees*; or,

℞ Embrocatio Ammon. acetat. cum Sap. ʒij.
Aq. Ammoniæ pur. ʒij. m.

℞ Solut. Sap. cum Camphor.
Aq. Ammon. acetat. ā ʒi.
Aq. Ammon. pur. ʒſſ. m.

Second ſtage, to obviate inflammation and effuſion by topical veneſection, with leeches; and, when ſymptoms abated, by the uſe of aſtringent ſolutions, as in firſt ſtage.

Third ſtage, or chronic ſtate, relieved by friction, emollients, and cold bathing, with the aſſiſtance of compreſſion; ſometimes by ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.ſſ.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒi.
Acid. vitriol. gutt. xlv. m.

℞ Ol. Succin. rectificat.
Tinct. Opii, ā ʒij.
Adipis Suillæ præparat. ʒi. m.

2. *Indolent Tumors.*

Anaſarca

Is a ſerous ſwelling, or effuſion within the teguments and cellular ſubſtance. The part affected by it is of a pale colour; retains, when preſſed, the impreſſion of the finger; or is inelaſtic, and feels always cold.

Treatment by punctures and compreſſion, with a roller or laced ſtocking.

Wens.

The wen is an encyſted ſwelling, the ſeat of which is the cellular and adipoſe ſubſtance. It appears in different parts of the body, and the collection contained in it is either of a viſcid or ſerous nature, from the apparent conſiſtence of which the various appellations have been given of hydatis, ſteatoma, atheroma, meliceris, talpa, &c. Such appellations, however, are of no import, as marking no real diſtinction in their nature, and are improperly founded, as the conſiſtence of the ſame tumor is found very different in different parts of it.

Treatment, by the ſeton, by puncture, or diſſection.
Cure of wound by adheſion, if poſſible, p. 181.

Original Marks

Conſiſt either of brown flat appearances on the ſkin, or of ſmall tumors, which laſt are properly a ſpecies of this claſs. They are various in their appearance, almoſt always of a red colour; from which, and their figure, they have been likened to different kinds of fruit. They are of a firm texture; and, when protuberant and increaſing in ſize, they require the aid of ſurgery to remove them.

Treatment by ligature or exciſion.
Cure of wound by firſt intention.

Fleſhy-Excreſcences.

Beſides original marks, fleſhy excreſcences are apt to appear, in the progreſs of life, on different parts of the body. They poſſeſs the ſame firmneſs of texture and red colour as the original marks, are ſeldom painful, but are apt to increaſe rapidly in ſize.

The ſame treatment obſerved by complete exciſion, particularly of their root, and healing by firſt intention.

Warts

Are rough hard tumors of the ſkin. They are divided into two kinds, common and ſpecific.

Are removed by ligature or cauſtics; as,

℞ Ol. Tartar. per deliquium.

℞ Spt. C. Cervi.

℞ Solut. Argent. Nitrat. in Spt. Nitri.

℞ Pulv. Sabin.
Ærugin. præparat. ā ʒi. m.

℞ Antimon. muriat. vel Butyrum Antimon.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi.
Ipecac. ā ʒi. m.

℞ Hydrargyr. ʒij.
Plumbi, ʒi.ſſ.
Acid. nitroſ. ʒi. m. ft. ſolut. cauſtic. *To be applied by a pencil to venereal warts.*

℞ Tartar. Emetic. ʒij.
Aq. Font. ʒij. ut fiat ſolut. *The ſame.*

Corns

Are painful tubercles of various degrees of hardneſs, formed from the cuticle, particularly on parts thinly covered with fleſh, and expoſed to much preſſure. Hence they chiefly affect the toes and ſoles of the feet.

Treatment conſiſts in wide ſhoes, paring the part, and the uſe of freſh leaves, or diachylon plaſter.

Scrofulous Tumors

Chiefly affect the glands of the neck, head, and jaws; occaſionally, the extremities. They appear at firſt looſe and moveable, without diſcolouration, and without pain. At laſt, ſymptoms of inflammation enſue. They increaſe in ſize, be-

come red in the middle, and ſomewhat painful. The formation of matter in them takes place, and a fluctuation appears at laſt in the centre. This continues long ſtationary, and the ſkin even ſhrivels before they break. An opening at laſt, like a pin-hole, is conſpicuous, and a thin ſerum is diſcharged, which is occaſionally mixed with a whitiſh matter, like curdled milk. The ſore enlarges, and continues in a ſtate of ulceration often for years, without any tendency to heal; or, if healing, attacks ſome other gland in the ſame way, where the ſame proceſs is renewed. When healed, a diſagreeable puckering of the ſkin takes place.

They require the conſtitutional remedies, as directed p. 164.

The local treatment here is various; as, a gentle uſe of mercurial friction; alſo,

℞ Cataplaſm. Quercus Marin. vel
Cataplaſm. cum Aq. Marin.

℞ Fel Bovin.
Liniment. Saponac. ā ʒi. ft. Liniment.

And all the other diſcutients applied in the next article, or bronchocele.

Bronchocele,

Under the general term Bronchocele is included every external ſwelling of the throat, particularly of the thyroid gland; but, in order to practiſe, a diſcrimination muſt be made, according to the particular nature of each.

Treatment in the firſt ſtage, *mercury*, as in p. 135, internally; externally, the ſame remedy, joined with friction, or elſe bliſters and diſcutients; as,

℞ G. Ammon. colat. lb.ſſ.
Hydrar. purificat. ʒi.ſſ.
Ol. Sulphurat. ʒi.
Mel. q. ſ. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ G. Ammon. ʒiij.
Succ. Cicut. ſpiſſat. ʒij.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ Saponis, lb.ff.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. lb.ij. m. ft. emplaſt.

℞ Galban.
Ammon. ā ℥ff.
Opii, ℥i.
Acet. Scillæ, ℥iij.
Saponis, ℥ſſ.
Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iij. m. f. a. et ft. emplaſt.

℞ Camphor. gr. x.
Acid. Vitriol. ℥ſſ.
Adipis ſuillæ præparat. ℥i. m. ft. Linimcnt.

An operation, if diſcutients fail, hardly admiſſible here.

Ganglion

Is a moveable elaſtic tumor, attended with little or no pain, confined chiefly to the back part of the hand and wriſt, or other ſituations of tendons.

It yields to preſſure, or diſſection of its cyſt.

Burſal Swelling.

Similar to ganglion is the burſal ſwelling, which may be defined a ſwelling of one part of a joint, or circumſcribed, extending, in its progreſs, over the whole, elaſtic, without diſcolouration, and with little or no pain.

In the firſt ſtage it yields to friction, bliſters, or cold bathing.
Where long continued, its contents are to be diſcharged by a ſeton paſſed through it.
Stiffneſs of part remaining removed by warm ſteams and friction.

Capſular Swelling

Is formed by an effuſion of blood, ſerum, or ſynovia, within the capſular ligament of a joint. It is known by its filling the whole ligament, and paſſing from one ſide to another, and not being circumſcribed; by its occaſioning conſiderable pain; and by its being confined to the joint, and not extending farther than the ſituation of the ligament.

In the firſt ſtage it yields to the ſame treatment of bliſters, friction, cold bathing, and compreſſion.

In the ſecond ſtage, a diſcharge of the fluid muſt be made by a trocar.

Acceſs of air then prevented by immediate covering of the wound with adheſive plaſter, and the aſſiſtance of a roller.

Concrete Capſular Swelling

Conſiſts in the formation of certain bodies, of various conſiſtence within the capſule of the joint. Their preſence is denoted by moſt exquiſite pain, preventing almoſt entirely the motion of the limb. They either adhere to the cartilages of the joint, or elſe are looſe in it.

Where unavoidable, from exceſs of pain, it requires exciſion of the cauſe. The ſame attention to the re-placement of the ſkin on completing it, and the excluſion of air, is neceſſary, as in the former.

White Swelling.

Rheumatic.

The rheumatic or ſcrofulous is attended with general diffuſed pain over the joint, particularly increaſed on motion, with a gradual ſtiffening of the tendons, and enlargement of the affected parts, which ſhow, at laſt, a varicoſe ſtate of the cuticular veins, and give, on preſſure, a ſoft elaſtic feel and ſenſe of fluctuation.

Treatment of firſt ſtage by topical veneſection, bliſters repeatedly applied, and afterwards the uſe of rubefacients and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Tinct. Cantharid.
Spt. Camphorat. ā ℥i. m.

℞ Camphor. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Olivar. ℥ij.
Aq. Ammon. ℥ſſ. m. ft. Liniment. *To be uſed thrice a day.*

℞ Solut. Saponis, ℥ij.
Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. ℥i. m.

℞ G. Ammon. ſolve in Acet. q. ſ. ut ft. emplaſt.
To be renewed every day.

The ſecond ſtage, when effuſion has taken place, is removed by friction ſimply, or with mercury, or with emollients, warm bathing, &c. (*Vide* Diſtortions.)

Where matter forms, a ſeton ſhould be paſſed to prevent its future collection.

Spina Ventoſe.

The ſpina ventoſe, or more alarming ſpecies of this ſwelling, is marked by acute circumſcribed pain of the joint, little or no ſwelling of it for a long time; but both theſe ſymptoms increaſe in the progreſs of the diſeaſe. Stiffneſs of the tendons is here alſo conſpicuous, and the ſame tendency to the formation of abſceſſes; and the ſame appearance of the diſcharge is diſplayed as in the former ſpecies, but with the addition of ſmall pieces of bone appearing here, mixed with the dreſſings.

The cure has never ſucceeded in this ſpecies.

Spina Biſida.

Spina biſida is a ſwelling of the under part of the ſpine, appearing at birth, and having a ſenſible fluctuation in it, the contents of which can be preſſed in upon the vertebræ.

It is treated by preſſure, with compreſs and bandage.

Bony Swellings. (*Exoſtoſes.*)

By exoſtoſis is underſtood a hard ſwelling or tumor of a bone, and this affection is commonly ſymptomatic of other diſeaſes.

Local exoſtoſis to be removed by an operation.

Spina ventoſa and mollites oſſium, being general diſeaſes, to be treated as directed in p. 165.

Venereal nodes, the ſame as in p. 155.

DIVISION II.

1. *Injuries of the Head.*

Injuries of the head are attended with one of three ſtates: concuſſion, compreſſion, or inflammation of the brain.

The ſymptoms of concuſſion are, giddineſs, ſtupefaction, and loſs of ſenſibility; all which are here of a temporary nature, and ſoon diſappear.

Thoſe which attend *compreſſion* and *fracture* are more ſerious and permanent in their duration, and conſiſt in an increaſed degree of the former ſymptoms, joined alſo with dimneſs of ſight, loſs of voluntary motion, vomiting, apoplectic ſtertor, convulſions, dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, palſy (generally of the oppoſite ſide to that injured), involuntary evacuations, oppreſſed irregular pulſe, and often epiſtaxis.

The treatment of ſuch injuries depends,

Firſt, on knowing their extent by proper examination, made by ſhaving the head, applying preſſure of the finger to every part of it, and attending to the feelings of the patient during this; or laſtly, by diviſion of the teguments, if neceſſary.

When compreſſion or fracture diſcovered, exciſion of the depreſſed part then to be made by the trepan.

Wound to be treated as a common ſore, by inducing ſuppuration as quickly as poſſible by the common means of fomentation and poultice, p. 178, and counteracting the tendency to gangrene, p. 180.

When growth too rapid in the progreſs of cure, and tumours form, to be treated with a gentle eſcharotic, or a ligature applied to their baſe. Compreſſion never admiſſible.

When no change from the operation, the ſubſequent treatment to be regulated by the ſtate of pulſe. If ſlow and ſoft, with no change in the degree of ſenſibility, counteracting debility forms the leading indication, and that by a liberal uſe of cordials, by bliſters to the whole ſurface of the head, and the occaſional uſe of opiates and antimonials; as,

Vin. Antimon. Opiat.

℞ Tin. Antimon. ʒvi.
Tinct. Opii, ʒij. m. ft. tinct. *Ten drops the doſe, every four or ſix hours.*

℞ Ipecacuhan.
Opii purificat. ā ʒi.
Kali Vitriolat. ʒi. m.

No evacuation is here admiſſible but laxatives.

Convaleſcence taking place, the bark, ſteel, and an occaſional emetic, proper.

When the pulſe, again, is firm, full, and quick, with ſome of the marks of phrenitis, blood-letting and purgatives are the proper means of relief, joined with mild ſudorifics.

Simple external contuſions of the head, without internal injury, are to be treated as contuſed wounds elſewhere, by obviating the effects of inflammation, by blood-letting, by cold ſedative applications to the part; and ſhould matter, in ſpite of theſe means, form, by giving it a free vent as ſoon as poſſible, and counteracting any tendency to gangrene by the bark, acids, and wine, ſhould it appear, p. 180.

2. *Diſeaſes of the Eyes.*

Remedies in the acute State.

Ophthalmic inflammation marked as in p. 102.

1. *Cataplaſms.*

℞ Pulp. Mall maturi torrefact. *To be applied in immediate contact with the eye.*

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. ℥ij.
Alum. ʒſſ. m. ft. Cataplaſm.

℞ Coagul. Alumin. *Vide* p. 102.

2. *Collyria or Waſhes.* *Vide* 102. Alſo,

℞ Opii purificat. ℥ij.
Cinn.
Caryophyll. ā ʒi.
Vin. alb. lb. i. macera per dies octo.

Two or three drops to be inſerted betwixt the lids morning and evening.

Remedies in the Chronic State.

1. *Collyria or Waſhes.*

℞ Ceruſſæ, ʒi.
Aq. Roſar. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Ærugin. preparat. gr. iv.
Ammon. muriat. ʒſſ.
Aq. Calc. recent. ℥viij. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Aq. Cupri vitriolat.
Camphorat. ā ʒij.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Calc. viv. ʒij.
Hydrargyr. muriat. ℈i.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. i. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Liquor. Hydrargyr. muriat. gutt. i.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Opii in pulv. trit. gr. i.
Camphor. gr. ii.
Aq. fervent. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr.

℞ Zinc. vitriolat. gr. v.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iv. m. ft. collyr. vel

Idem cum camphorâ, gr. vi.

℞ Crem. Lactis, ℥i.
Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. ʒi. m. ft. collyr.

2. *Ointments.*

℞ Ungt. Citrin. ℥ſſ.
Simpl. ℥i. ſſ. m. ft. Ungt. *For ulcers of lids.*

℞ Zinc. uſt. ʒi.
Ungt. Ceræ alb. ʒvi. m. ft. Ungt. *The ſame.*

℞ Tutiæ preparat. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ, prep. q. ſ. *The ſame.*

℞ Hydrargyr. Nitrat. rubr.
Lapid. Calamin. ā ʒi. ſſ.
Lithargyr. levigat. ʒi.
Tutiæ preparat. ʒſſ.
Hydrargyr. ſulphurat. rub. ℈i.
Balſam. Peruvian. gutt. xv.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.
For Specks of Cornea.

℞ Cal. Hydrargyr. alb.
Tutiæ preparat.
Lap. Calamin. ā ʒij.
Tinct. Benzoin. ʒi.
Adipis Suillæ preparat. iij. m. ft. Ungt. *The ſame.*

℞ Camphor. ʒi.
Ætheris, ʒfs.
Ol. Viper. ʒij. m. *For Cataract.*

The point of the finger moiſtened with it, to be rubbed on the eye-lid morning and evening.

℞ Ungt. Lithargyr. cum Aceto, ʒv.
Camphor, gr. viij.
Ceruſſ. gr. xv.
Opii Pulver. gr. viij. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Sacchar. conditi,
Offis Sepiæ, ā ʒfs.
Calomel. ℈i.
Mellis Roſæ, q. ſ. ut ft. Liniment. *For ulcers and ſpeck.*

3. *Solutions.*

℞ Vitriol. alb. ℈i.
Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut. *For excreſcence.*

℞ Alum. ʒfs.
Aq. Font. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut.

℞ Vin. Gallic. ʒfs.
Aq. Font. ʒij. m. ft. ſolut.

4. *Powders.*

℞ Merc. precipitat. rubr. gr. v.
Sacchar. alb. ℈i. m. ft. Pulv. eſcharotic. *For ſpecks.*

℞ Ærugin. preparat. gr. iij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Vitri. in Pulv. redact. gr. iij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m. ft. Pulv.

℞ Crem. Tartar.
Pulv. Bol. Armen.
Sacchar. alb. ā ʒi. m. ft. Pulv.

Vide Pulveres ad Maculas, Part I. articles *ſtannum* and *vitrum*, pp. 59 and 60.

Diſeaſes of the Ears.

Deafneſs, when ariſing from impaction, ulcer, or dryneſs, is the only ſubject of preſcription.

Impaction.

℞ Natron. muriatic. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. q. ſ. *A little to be inſerted to ſoften the wax.*

Ulcer.

℞ Felis Bovin. ʒiij.
Balſam. Peruvian. ʒi. m. *A little to be occaſionally dropped into the ear.*

Dryneſs.

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ʒſſ.
Ol. Terebinth. gutt. xl. m. *A little to be dropped into the ear, or applied on cotton.*

4. *Diſeaſes of the Noſe and Throat*

Admit only of preſcription in caſe of ſwelled tonſils and uvula, hæmorrhage, and ulcers.

Swelled Tonſils and Uvula.

Aſtringent gargles to be uſed, as in page 103; alſo,

℞ Alumin. ℈i.
Infuſ. Roſar. ʒiv.
Mellis Roſæ, ʒi. m. ft. gargariſm.

Hæmorrhage.

To be reſtrained after the operation by the ſame means; or,

℞ Vitriol. alb. ad rubedinem calcinat. ℈i.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒiv. m. ft. ſolut. ſtyptic.

℞ Pulv. Alumin. uſt. ʒiij.
Colcothar. Vitriol. ʒi. m. ft. pulv. ſtyptic.
Charcoal powder may be alſo tried.

Naſal hæmorrhage to be reſtrained by cold and preſſure.

Ulcer.

Waſhes.

℞ Lotion. Alumin. (℥i. to lb. i.)

℞ Decoct. P. C. P. cum Alumin.

℞ Quercus Contuſ. ℥i.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. ij. coque ad lb.i.

Ointments.

The ſame as in Chronic Ophthalmia, page 215; alſo,

℞ ☿ præcipitat. rubr. ʒi. ſſ.
Ungt. ſimpl. ℥ij. m. ft. Ungt.

Conſtitutional treatment, when neceſſary, by mercury, as in page 155.

5. *Diſeaſes of the Lips.*

Admit no peculiar preſcriptions.
In Hare-lip, dreſſing to the ſore, mucilages; as,

℞ G. Arabic. ℥iv.
Aq. Fervent. ℥viij. m.

Excoriation of lips cured by

℞ Ungt. Ceræ, ʒi.
Styracis Colat. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt. Labiale.

6. *Diſeaſes of Mouth and Teeth.*

Dentition.

The operation the only radical relief, but the different ſymptoms of the morbid ſtate palliated.

Apthæ, by

℞ Boracis, ʒi.
Mellis deſpumat. ℥i. m.

Mild Diarrhœa promoted by

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. v.
Magnes. alb. gr. vi. m. ft. pulv. [illegible].

℞ Magnes. alb. ℈ij.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Aq. Fœnicul.
Anethi, ā ʒi.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. xv.
Syr. Rosar. ʒvi. *Two small spoonfuls twice or oftener, a-day.*

℞ Syr. de Rhamno.
Cois ā ʒij. m. *A tea-spoonful or two a day*

℞ Infus. Rhæi, ʒiij.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij.
Sal Tartar. gr. iij. m.

Diarrhœa restrained, where excessive and much pain, by

℞ Cret. alb. præparat. ʒij.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Confect. Jabon. ℈ij.
Aq. Menth. Pip.
Font. ā ʒij. m. *Two spoonfuls after every stool.*

℞ Mucilag. Gum. Arabic. ʒiij.
Pulv. Ocul. Cancror. ʒi.
Sacch. alb. ʒij.
L. L. gutt. xx. m.

℞ Potion. Cretac. (*Vide* page 18.)

℞ Ennem. Amyli, cum L. L.

℞ Aq. Flor. Tiliæ, ʒij.
Cerasi. Nigr.
Ol. Amygdal. recent. ā ʒi.
Sal Tartar. ℈i.
Vitell. Ovi, ʒiij.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ʒi. m. *A table-spoonful every hour or half hour, as indicated by pain.*

Vomiting checked by Sedatives; as,

℞ Moſchi,
Sacchar. alb. ā gr. iij. tere bene et adde
Aq. Meath. ʒiij. m. pro doſe.

Pain,

By opiates, as in other caſes, proportioning the doſe (*vide* page 129); alſo,

℞ Syrup. Diacod. ʒi. *One, two, or more ſpoonfuls a doſe, according to the age.*

Convulſions

By the general means, pointed out in page 128, and ſedatives; as,

℞ Nitri purificat.
Tartar. vitriolat. ā ʒi.
Cinnabar pur. gr. xlv. m. ft. Pulv. ſubtil. *The doſe gr. x. to be gradually increaſed.*

Fever

By mild alkalies, in preference to neutral ſalts, from the excels of acid in children; as,

℞ Aq. pur. lb. i.
Sal Tartar. ʒij. m *A table-ſpoonful thrice a day.*

Tooth-ache.

Cariated tooth-ache palliated by anodynes and cauſtics; as,

℞ Opii purificat.
Camphor. ā gr. i.
Ol. Caryophyll.
Piperis, ā gutt. i. m. ft. pil. *To be put into the cariated tooth.*

℞ Vitriol. alb. *A ſmall bit to be inſerted.*

℞ Rad. Pyrethri. *A bit applied to the hollow.*

℞ Ol. Caryophyll. vel Guiac. *A drop or two applied on cotton to the cariated part.*

℞ Gum. Maſtiche, ʒi.
Ol. Terebinth. ʒſſ. m. ft. ſolut. *A drop or two applied on cotton to the carlated part.*

The teeth preſerved clean by tinctures and teeth-powders, as in p. 173. Alſo,

℞ Oſſis Sepiæ,
Sacchar. alb. ā ℈ij.
Aloes Soccot. ʒvi.
Rad. Irid. Florent. ʒſſ. m. ft. pulv. ſubtil.

Inſects in antrum maxillare removed by injections of tobacco, oil, and aſa-fœtida; as,

℞ Nicotianæ, ʒſſ.
Aq. Bullient. lb.ſſ. infunde per quartam horæ partem.

℞ Ol. Oliv.
Spt. Salin. aromat. gutt. aliquot.

℞ Solut. aſæ-fœtid. (ʒi. ad aq. bullient. ʒi.)

Ulceration from tranſplanted teeth treated by mercury, as in p. 155; alſo by bark and elixir of vitriol, as in p. 144.

Diſeaſes of the Neck and Throat.

Theſe conſiſt of polypi, and ſwellings of the tonſils and uvula, which admit only of relief from an operation.

Diſeaſes of Female Breaſts.

Affections of Nipples.

Common ulceration of nipples treated by waſhes and liniments; as,

℞ Ferri vitriolat. ad rubedinem calcinat. ʒi.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒviij. m. *This ſolution to be frequently applied.*

℞ Solut. Zinci.
Vitriolat. ut in p. 215.

℞ Solut. Ceruſſ.
Acetat. ut in p. 177.

℞ Emplaſt. Lithargyr. ℥iv.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥iij.
Acet. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt. *Ointment with which the ſore is to be dreſſed in the interval of ſucking.*

℞ Cert. Goulard ℥ſſ.
Ceræ alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ungt. ceruſſ.
Acetat. ℥i. *Ditto.*

Specific ulceration by mercury, as in p. 155.

Diſeaſes of Cheſt.

The diſeaſes of cheſt that require the aid of ſurgery depend on the extravaſation of different fluids: and thoſe fluids are, blood, air, ſerum, and pus.

The ſymptoms that denote blood are, uncommon oppreſſion of breathing and irregular feeble pulſe; blood alſo, in part, coughed up.

Its treatment conſiſts in the operation of paracenteſis.

The ſymptoms that mark the preſence of air are, ſudden oppreſſion, or ſtraightneſs of breaſt, after the occurrence of an accident; no blood at the ſame time thrown from the trachea; flushed and ſwelled face, with coldneſs of the extremities; incapacity to bear a horizontal poſture; and a ſort of crackling ſenſation in the part on the preſſure of the hand, and emphyſema, more or leſs diffuſed.

The treatment is the ſame as the former.

The ſymptoms of water are chiefly the following. The conſtitution ſhows ſomething of a dropſical caſt; or, having been weakened by ſome previous diſeaſe, diſcovers a pale bloated look. Pain is felt for ſome time in the cheſt, without any appearance of ſuppuration, after its commencement. The urine is leſſened conſiderably in its quantity, while the water is collecting, and its colour is at the ſame time highly increaſed. Difficulty of reſpiration next commences, which is moſt experienced in aſcending any height, attended with a teazing cough, but ejecting little or no ſpittle; accompanied with palpitation, and numbneſs of the

right arm and fingers. By the preſſure of the water, in proceſs of time, ſleep comes to be diſturbed, and the patient ſuddenly ſtarts from it with a ſenſe of ſuffocation; he is alſo unable to ſtoop much forward, or to lift any thing from the ground. During the progreſs of the diſeaſe, the pulſe is very variable; and at this period, though not always, an intermiſſion of it occurs. The undulation of the fluid may alſo, in ſome caſes, be heard by the patient himſelf, when ſuddenly riſing up: an enlarged ſize of the thorax of that ſide is likewiſe conſpicuous at times: moving the body by ſudden jerks will alſo help to diſcover it.

The treatment is the ſame as the former; but the uſe of diuretics is proper, to prevent its recurrence, as in p. 160.

The ſymptoms that ſhow a collection of matter are, the common ſymptoms that attend ſuppuration elſewhere, viz. frequent irregular ſhiverings, with other marks of ſymptomatic fever: fixed pain in the cheſt, with difficult reſpiration, and ſtrong deſire of an erect poſture: a conſtant and teazing cough, moſt ſevere when lying on the ſound ſide: enlarged puffy feel of the ſide itſelf, or where the pain was originally felt; or an evident fluctuation diſcerned, by placing the patient in a fitting poſture, and ſhaking or otherwiſe agitating the thorax.

The treatment is the ſame as in the former caſes; though it is here often ſucceſsful.

Diſeaſes of the Belly.

The diſeaſes of the belly conſiſt either of fluid or ſolid tumours.

Aſcites.

This diſeaſe is chiefly denoted along with the general ſymptoms of dropſy, viz. thirſt, diminiſhed urine, dry ſkin, emaciation and paleneſs; by a tenſe abdominal ſwelling, equal in every part, and diſcovering a fluctuation to the feel. For this purpoſe, the patient ſhould be laid in his bed, with his ſhoulders raiſed, when, a hand being placed on one ſide, and the other ſtruck with one or more fingers, the undulation will be heard. The umbilicus is at the ſame time generally preſſed outwards, where the diſtenſion ariſes from this cauſe.

The treatment conſiſts in tapping.

Relaxation of the parts after it removed by friction and ſtimulants; as,

℞ Ol. Ammon.

℞ Balſam. Opodeldoch.

Tympany

Is marked by the ſame ſymptoms as aſcites, and admits the ſame relief.

Hydrocele.

Hydrocele includes every fluid collection of the ſcrotum and ſpermatic cord.

It is divided into

1. *Anaſarcous Hydrocele of the Teſtes,*

Known by a ſoft inelaſtic tumour, of a white ſhining colour, pitting on preſſure of the finger, attended with diſappearance of the rugæ of the ſcrotum, enlargement of all the contiguous parts, and frequently diſtortion of the penis.

Its treatment conſiſts in an operation, with the uſe of diuretics, as in the other ſpecies of dropſy.

2. *Vaginal Hydrocele,*

Marked by the ſame pellucid appearance of the ſcrotum, and alteration of its rugæ, as in the former diſeaſe. Its bag is of a pyramidal form, and approaches, according to its ſize, more or leſs towards the ring of the abdominal muſcle, while its tumour continues the ſame, on any alteration of poſture, and ſhows an evident fluctuation.

The treatment depends on an operation, and is either radical or palliative.

3. *Anaſarcous Hydrocele of the Cord*

Is known by a colourleſs, ſoft, inelaſtic ſwelling in its ſituation, changing its ſhape and ſize ſomewhat according to the poſture of the body, and the application of preſſure, and varying in its extent in different caſes.

Its treatment depends on evacuation of the fluid by an operation.

4. *Encyſted Hydrocele of the Cord,*

Diſtinguiſhed by the progreſs of the tumour, which commences above the ſituation of the teſticle, which can at all periods of the diſeaſe be felt, and by the ſmall diſtortion of penis. In other reſpects its ſhape is pyramidal; it contains a ſenſible fluctuation, with a ſort of ſpringy feel, and it is not affected by preſſure. Where combined with hydrocele of the teſticle, a ſlight diviſion or line of diſtinction can ſtill be traced betwixt the two.

Treatment the ſame as in vaginal hydrocele.

Inflammation, or effects of the operation when puncture employed, obviated by ſaturnine and other aſtringent ſolutions, as in page 177.

Gangrene treated locally in page 180.

Radical treatment of hydrocele alſo attempted by aſtringents externally, in the following forms:

℞ Sal Ammoniac. in pulv. trit. ℥i.
Acet. Vini.
Spt. Vini rectificat. ā ℥iv. *A compreſs to be ſoaked in it, applied to the ſcrotum, and retained by a bandage, to be renewed thrice a day.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥vi.
Camphor. ℥i.
Spt. C. C. ℥i. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid.

℞ Vin. Gallic.
Acet. cois, ā ℥iv. m. ft.

In radical cure by cauſtic, the following preparations are employed:

℞ Calcis, cum Kali, pur. ℥iij.
Opii pulveriſat. ℥ſſ.
Saponis mollis vulgaris, q. ſ. ut ft. paſt. *To be applied as directed.*

℞ Kali pur. *To be applied in the ſame way.*

Radical cure by injection is according to the following form:

℞ Vini rubr. ℥xij.
Aq. pur. ℥iv. m. *To be uſed ſomewhat warm.*

Hematocele

Is diſtinguiſhed by two peculiar ſymptoms: its ſudden appearance, and the greater weight of its tumour, compared with hydrocele.

Vaginal hematocele treated by the uſe of external ſtimulants and aſtringents, as in p. 225 and 177.

Hæmorrhage reſtrained by ligature, or ardent ſpirits, æther, &c. applied on pledgits.

Varicocele, &c. or Enlargement of Veins

Of theſe parts is marked by a knotty unequal ſwelling, attended with no pain.

Varicocele treated by aſtringents, as in page 177, and ſuſpenſion.

Hernia

Is a protruſion of part of the contents of the abdominal cavity, through ſome part of the abdominal coverings. The ſymptoms of this affection are chiefly marked by its ſudden appearance; by its effect on the alimentary canal, in its obſtruction and pain, along with nauſea, and other morbid affections of ſtomach; and, by its diſappearance on preſſure, more or leſs into the abdomen.

Scrotal Hernia

Is a ſoft ſwelling, ſomewhat elaſtic and tenſe, beginning in the groin, and deſcending into the ſcrotum or labia in women, attended for the moſt part with morbid ſymptoms of ſtomach and bowels.

Femoral Hernia

May be defined a tumor on the upper and anterior part of the thigh, having the ſame appearance and feel as the inguinal hernia, deſcribed ſcrotal.

Umbilical Hernia

Conſiſts of a ſimilar tumor to that in the other ſituations above deſcribed. It is moſt common to childhood, to corpulent habits, and to women in the laſt months of pregnancy.

Treatment of hernia conſiſts in replacement of the parts by means of poſture, relaxation, and puſhing them up, or by an operation.

Relaxation aſſiſted by tobacco injection, which, in hernia, is preferred in the following proportion:

℞ Herbæ Nicotianæ, ʒij.
Aq. fervent. lb. i. *To infuſe ten minutes, then employed.*

To the part externally are applied pounded ice, frequently renewed; cold ſaturnine ſolutions, as in p. 177.

Sarcocele

Shows great variety in its appearance; but its leading ſymptoms are, firſt, an enlargement and induration of the body of the teſticle in one point, gradually advancing without marks of inflammation or pain. With its increaſe it acquires additional hardneſs. Its ſurface, at firſt ſmooth, turns by degrees unequal and ragged. The parts are affected with ſevere darting pain; extravaſation of ſerum or matter takes place; the ſpermatic cord becomes enlarged; and, external ſymptoms of inflammation coming on, the teguments give way, and the ulcerous ſtate commences, exhibiting a fœtid ſore, with ragged edges, and thruſting out a painful gleety fungus. In this ſtate the hectic ſymptoms rapidly proceed, and the patient is cut off in much pain.

Its treatment conſiſts in the uſe of the ſame remedies as to ſchirrus elſewhere, or in an operation.

Diſeaſes of Penis and Urinary Organs.

Phymoſis

Is a contraction of the ſkin or preputium over the glans.

In phymoſis, with ulcerations within the prepuce, the following injection is to be applied by a ſyringe:

℞ Cupri vitriolat. gr. vi.
Aq. pur. ℥iv.
Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. xx. m. *To be injected with a syringe betwixt the prepuce and glans thrice a day.*

℞ Vitriol. Cœrul. gr. vi.
Aq. Font. ℥iij. m. ft. solut.

Calculous Affections.

Calculus in the Kidneys

Is marked by acute or obtuse pain in the region of the kidneys, attended with a bloody or purulent discharge of urine, by sickness, and vomiting.

Calculus in the Bladder

Is denoted by, first, a constant sense of pain and uneasiness on motion, which, when carried to any excess, occasions blood to be mixed with the urine; secondly, frequent inclination to discharge it, which flows in a small quantity, of a limpid appearance, often suddenly interrupted, while the last drops are always attended with pain, and a sort of itchiness in the glans penis: thirdly, pain and irritation of the contiguous parts, affected by the state of the bladder, as tenesmus, diarrhœa, pain in the perinæum, or striking in a direction down the thighs, &c.

Constitutional treatment of calculus by lithontriptics, as directed in p. 171.

In the local treatment no peculiar prescription occurs, except, in case of severe fits, the *ennema terebinthæ*.

℞ Terebinth. vulgar. ℥ss.
Ovi tunius Vitell.
Decoct. Avenæ, lb. ss. m. ft. inject.

Radical cure, the operation.

Piles.

Local treatment consists in the use of ointments and injections; as,

℞ Pulv. Gallar.
Axung. ā ʒʃſ. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Pulv. Gallar. ʒij.
Camphor. ʒſſ.
Adipis Suillæ, ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Gallar. contuſ. ʒſſ.
Aq. fervent. lb.ij. m. ft. foment.

℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. valde dilut. p. 177.

Where ulcerations occur:

℞ Myrrh. ʒij. ſolve in
Aq. Calcis, et
Ser. Lactis, ā ʒiij. pro inject.

℞ Balſam. Peruv. ʒi.
Myrrh. ʒij. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. i. ad lb. ſſ. adde colat
Mel. Roſæ, ʒi. pro inject.

Obſtruction of Urine.

From ſtricture, palliated by

℞ Ferri Rubiginis, lb. ſſ.
Acid. muriatic. (pondere) lb. iij.
Spt. Vinoſ. rectificat. lb. iij.

Doſe—ten drops every ten minutes till relief is obtained.

Cured by bougies.

Bougies are of three kinds: of *plaiſtered linen*, of *catgut*, and *elaſtic reſin*. For the compoſition of the firſt the receipts are various; as,

℞ Ol. Oliv. lb. iij.
Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Minii, lb. ſſ. coque maſſ. per horas ſex.

℞ Ceræ flav. lb. i.
Spermaceti, ʒiij.
Ceruſſ. acetat. ʒſſ. coque ut antea.

℞ Emplaſt. Litharg. ℥iv.
Ceræ flav. ℥i. ff.
Ol. Oliv. ℥iij. coque emplaſt. ſeparat. dein adde cer. et ol.

Bougies are formed by dipping, into the plaſter made from any of the above receipts, *thin ſlips of linen rag.* They are then *rolled up,* and their ſurface *ſmoothed* on a *marble ſlab.*

Suppreſſion of Urine.

Relieved by anodyne injections; as,

℞ Mucilag. Amyli, lb. ff.
Tinct. Opii, ℥i. m. ft. inject.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, ℥v.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. inject.

Incontinence of Urine.

Beſides the other tonics mentioned, p. 110, when from palſy of ſphincter is treated by ſmall doſes of alum.

℞ Pulv. Alum. gr. v.
G. Arabic. gr. x. m. ft. pulv. *One twice a day.*

Excreſcences.

Round the anus removed by ligature, cauſtic, or eſcharotics, as in p. 208.

Falling down of Gut.

Prolapſus ani has its inflammation abated, previous to replacement, by warm aſtringent injections; as,

℞ Foment. Gallarum, p. 229.

℞ Solut. Alum. tepid. (℥i. ad aq. ℥vi.)

℞ Solut. Saturnin. tepid. p. 177.

Sinous Ulcer of Anus.

Fiſtula in ano cured at times by Ward's *paſta piperis*.

℞ Piperis Nigri.
Rad. enul. Campan. ā lb. i.
Sem. Fœnicul. dulc. lb, iij.
Mellis deſpumat.
Sacchar. purificat. ā lb. iii. m. *The ſize of a nutmeg thrice a day, drinking after it a glaſs of wine.*

But, in general, the operation is neceſſary.

DIVISION III.

CLASS IV.

FRACTURES.

Simple.

The ſymptoms of ſimple fracture are; firſt, acute pain about the place ſuſpected, with conſiderable ſwelling, tenſion, and inflammation: ſecondly, inability to move the part below the fracture: thirdly, a ſort of grating of the ends of the bone on each other, when the limb is moved, termed crepitation, with a yielding of it there in the form of a joint: and, fourthly, an evident ſhortneſs of the fractured limb, when compared with the other.

Firſt ſtep, in the cure of ſimple fracture, replacement of the part, by a proper relaxation of the muſcles, and extenſion of the member.

Second ſtep, retaining it in this replaced ſtate by the application of ſplints and a bandage.

Third ſtep, obviating the attending inflammation by the uſual means of veneſection, with leeches, if neceſſary, or more commonly by the uſe of ſaturnine and ſal ammoniac ſolutions alone, as in p. 177; or inſtead of theſe, where inflammation is ſlight,

℞ Litharg. levigat. lb. ff.
Acet. lb. ij.
Saponis, ʒiv.
Ol. Oliv.
Cæræ flav. ā lb. ff. m. f. a.

Callus, if too luxuriant in the progreſs of the cure, checked by aſtringents as above, or more completely by preſſure.

Fourth ſtep, removing the effects of the injury, which conſiſt in weakneſs of the part, or general ſtiffneſs of the member.

The *firſt* relieved by plaſters, giving a firmneſs or ſupport, and conſtantly worn; as,

℞ Emplaſt. defenſiv. vel roboran.

Stiffneſs is relieved by the uſe of friction and emollients, as in page 235; alſo by warm bathing, or ſteams received on the part.

Compound.

Obvious, from the ſtate of the injury.

Firſt ſtep, reſtraint of hæmorrhage; removal of obſtacles to re-placement; and the re-placement of the bones.

Second ſtep, attempting the cure by the firſt intention, or adheſion, by obviating inflammation, by the uſual means, as in page 177, and the uſe of gently-aſtringent applications to the part, as in page 178; or firſt caſing the wound with gold-beater's leaf, then forming a covering over it, for the excluſion of air, by pledgits dipped in the *tinct. benzoës compoſita*, but guarding againſt any part of it entering the wound.

Third ſtep, if adheſion fruſtrated by matter forming, this termination to be haſtened by fomentation and poultice, as directed in page 178, and then a free vent given to it.

Fourth ſtep, if diſcharge continuing too great, to be checked by aſtringent dreſſings in a watery form; as,

℞ Solut. Saturnin. as in page 177.

(A ſmall proportion of brandy to be here added.)

Charpee, dipped in this ſolution, to be laid on the ſore, and alſo frequent changes of dreſſings to take place.

Fifth ſtep, where tendency to gangrene, to be counteracted by wine, bark, and elixir of vitriol, as directed page 180, and alſo by the local means there detailed.

Sixth, where a cure takes place, morbid conſequences to be removed as in ſimple fracture.

CLASS V.

Luxations.

A luxation is, for the moſt part, eaſily known by a ſwelling on one ſide, or a degree of protuberance, equalled by a correſponding hollow on the other, moſt apparent on comparing the joint of the one member injured with its fellow; by inability; alſo, to move the injured limb; by pain and tenſion, accompanied ſometimes by general ſymptoms of inflammation and fever.

Firſt ſtep, re-placement of the part, by relaxation of the muſcles affecting the motion of the member, and its extenſion.

Second ſtep, its retention in this ſtate, by continuing the ſame relaxation, and the application of a bandage.

Third, obviating effects of inflammation by the uſual means of veneſection, and ſedative and aſtringent remedies, as in page 177.

Fourth, removing the conſequences of the accident, or ſtiffneſs and pain in the part, by emollients, as in page 235, warm bathing, and ſteams. And where from weakneſs, preventing alſo a recurrence by a bandage, tonics, and cold bathing.

CLASS VI.

Diſtortions.

Spine.

The patient here complains of weakneſs of the extremities, and paralyſis gradually enſues.

The general tonic treatment indicated, as in page 165.

Local treatment, the giving relief to the affected part, by preventing inequality of preſſure on it from above by a collar, ſupporting the head, and by leſſening accumulation in the part itſelf, by a ſeton on each ſide of the protruſion.

Joints.

The treatment, regular and continued friction, with emollients of a firm conſiſtence, as animal fats or fowls' greaſe, long perſevered in, and the occaſional effect gained, or degree of extenſion acquired, conſtantly preſerved by the application of a machine.

Limbs.

Original Diſtortion attempted to be removed by preſſure made by machines, fitted to the particular ſpecies of it.

Morbid Diſtortion, or from diſeaſe, attempted alſo by the ſame means of preſſure, joined with a tonic regimen, as in page 165.

CLASS VII.

Amputations.

In this claſs nothing particular occurs in the way of preſcription.

The ſucceſs of the after-treatment lies in preventing hæmorrhage, obviating inflammation, and abating pain.

The firſt is done by a due attention to the uſe of the tourniquet and ligature; the ſecond by a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic regimen; and the third by anodynes, and an eaſy poſition of the member.

DIVISION IV.

BANDAGES.

In the preceding part, the ſeveral applications are detailed in the way of medicine, ſuited to the different morbid circumſtances of local diſeaſe, according as it forms an object of ſurgery, it remains ſtill, after the application of theſe means, to examine the different ways of retaining them to the part, ſo as to prove effectual for the purpoſe. This part of ſurgery conſiſts in the uſe of bandages.

Bandages are compoſed either of old linen, cotton, or flannel.

The firſt is generally employed as the medium of application for the dreſſings, and on which they are ſpread. It is alſo placed immediately above them in the form of compreſs or a ſquare piece, ſeveral times doubled, to ſoften the preſſure of the bandage, or render it more equal. When employed as a bandage itſelf, it is only ſuitable where there is little diſcharge or ſubſequent ſwelling. But the two laſt are now preferred for external uſe, as both yielding from their elaſticity, giving additional warmth, and being capable of abſorption from their more ſpongy texture.

All bandages muſt have their application made with a certain

degree of firmneſs, and extremes avoided; but this muſt be regulated in its extent by the peculiar morbid circumſtances, or the exact degree of preſſure required.

In the application of every bandage, two circumſtances are to be always attended to:

1. The equality of its application or preſſure; and,

2 Its eaſy removal when applied.

With reſpect to the firſt, in forming it, every ſeam or rough part muſt be cut off.

In regard to the ſecond, the circumſtances of the caſe will determine its form, which regulates this.

The forms of bandages are very various: they conſiſt chiefly of rollers, either ſimply applied in different ways, as circular, ſpiral, &c. or with openings in them, in order, along with their degree of preſſure, to form a means of the union of parts, from which they derive their name of uniting bandages. They are rolled up into balls before their application; and, when applied, the ball is kept outermoſt; but, when taken off again, innermoſt. But in order to detail the variety of their forms more particularly, we ſhall conſider their application to different parts of the body; previous to which, in all caſes, every thing neceſſary for the treatment of the injury ſhould be ready and at hand.

Head.

The bandages ſuited to all injuries of head are the *common night-cap*, the *couvre-chef*, or a *roller*.

The *night-cap*, when applied, is ſecured by a band before or going round it, and another paſſing below the chin.

The *couvre-chef* conſiſts of a doubled napkin put round the head, and made to faſten at the back part and hang down, or elſe brought forward and alſo tied under the chin; but it is leſs ſecure than the former.

The *roller* is only uſed here to make compreſſion on one part or point, and is applied either as the radiated or uniting bandage.

In the firſt form, it is made to paſs round the head, then turned at the place of the injury, which increaſes the degree of

preſſure here, and made to paſs in the oppoſite direction, or below the chin, and over the top of the head.

In the ſecond form, or uniting bandage, it conſiſts of a long roller with two heads, and a ſlit or opening in the middle. The ſides of the injured part being brought cloſe together, it is applied by paſſing one head through the opening, which makes a proper preſſure, ſo as to ſecure their contact, and then repeating the turns with the roller in the uſual manner; or, inſtead of a hole or ſlit, it may be joined at this part by threads, which, paſſing through each other, will make a ſtill more equal preſſure.

Face.

The bandages for the face are few.

In injuries of the eye, a compreſs is firſt applied, which is ſupported by a roller put two or three times round the head, or it may be fixed equally well to a night-cap or *couvre-chef*.

In injuries of the noſe, and alſo in longitudinal diviſions of the lips, a roller applied in the manner of a uniting bandage anſwers beſt.

In fractures of the lower jaw, a four-headed roller is preferred. When applied, the middle ſpace between the heads having a hole in it, is received by the chin, the two ſuperior heads are carried back round the occiput, and brought to unite at the forehead, or are carried back again; the two remaining heads are firſt reflected on the jaw, and then brought up to be fixed on the top of the head.

Neck.

In the neck no particular bandage is neceſſary, farther than the roller. Where particular operations are performed, the inſtruments neceſſary in the after treatment are detailed in the preceding part of the work (page 40. 257.)

Shoulders.

In injuries of the ſhoulders, as well as the neck, no other bandage is applicable, in preference to the roller; and, for its particular mode of application here, a reference may be made to the treatment of theſe injuries themſelves (page 359.)

Cheſt and Belly.

Injuries of the cheſt and belly are beſt ſupported by a *napkin* and *ſcapulary*.

The napkin may be either applied ſo as to anſwer for ſimple retention, or alſo to make compreſſion.

In the firſt caſe, it conſiſts of a piece of linen ſix or ſeven inches broad, brought once round, having pieces of tape tying it at each end, inſtead of pins.

In the ſecond caſe, it is formed by a broad roller, paſſing ſeveral times round the body, with a proper tightneſs to compreſs the parts, as in caſe of fracture of ribs, protruſion in hernia, &c.

The ſcapulary is formed of a piece of cloth three inches broad, and ſo long as to reach the napkin behind, to which its ends are fixed, to paſs over the ſhoulders, being ſlit into two from its middle for this purpoſe, and to pin to the napkin before.

Another ſtrap may be alſo connected to the napkin below, where more preſſure is neceſſary, and paſſed betwixt the thighs.

The particular bandages for the operation of tapping in aſcites, and the truſſes for hernia, belong to the mechanic, not the ſurgeon.

As alſo the ſuſpenſory for diſeaſes of the teſticles: And,

The penis is beſt ſupported by a ſmall bag, connected by tape round the waiſt.

Perinæum and Anus.

The T. bandage is peculiarly adapted for dreſſings to theſe parts. It is formed by a band going round the waiſt, to which is connected a perpendicular one, of a proper breadth, and ſo long as to paſs from the band behind, between the thighs, and to be faſtened to the band before.

Extremities.

Simple wounds of the extremities, eſpecially longitudinal ones, are beſt ſupported by the uniting bandage.

Fractures, particularly thoſe of a compound nature, and in the lower extremities, are treated by the application of a twelve or eighteen tailed bandage; which is formed by laying together three pieces of cloth, and making the breadth of the bandage equal to the length of the member. The length of its tail ſhould go round the limb once and a half; and, being laid below beforehand, it is applied by beginning with the inner tails, which are ſomewhat ſhorter than the outer ones, at the place of the fracture, applying them ſtrait. The others may then be either carried ſtrait, or in a ſlanting direction; when finiſhed, they are fixed with pins.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART III.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES

EMPLOYED IN

THE PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY.

INTRODUCTION.

Conception favoured by attention to the ſtate of conſtitution, by the regulation of the menſtrual diſcharge, by the proper circumſtances taking place in the act of coition, viz. the excited ſtate of the organs, and the preſence of the ſeminal fluid in the uterus and tubes.

When relaxation of the conſtitution prevails to a morbid degree, *tonics*, particularly indicated, as in p. 123. Alſo

℞ Pulv. C. P. ʒi.
Rubigin. Ferri, ʒiv.
Conſerv. C. Aurant. ʒij.
Pulv. Aromat. ʒij.
Syrup. Cort. Aurant. q. ſ. fiat Electus.

℞ Infuſ. Gentian. ʒx.
Tinct. Cinn. Comp. ʒi. ſſ.
Vin. Chalyb. ʒi. ut ft. Hauſt.

℞ Pulv. Cort. Peruv. ʒi.
Catechu.
Limatur. Ferri, ā ʒi.ff.
Syrup. Zinziber. q. ſ. ut fiat elect. *The ſize of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.*

Where, on the contrary, rigidity prevails, this is to be obviated by change of climate, the uſe of the warm bath, &c. The regulation of the menſtrual diſcharge is much connected with the ſtate of conſtitution. Where relaxation, however, prevails, one ſymptom often occurs highly unfavourable to conception; this is the *fluor albus*, or *whites*; and it is to be removed by the means pointed out in p. 121, and particularly by cold bathing.

℞ Cupri Vitriolat. ϑi.
Aq. bullient. ʒi. m. ft. Inj. *To be uſed twice a day.*

℞ Aq. Alumen. Comp. pro Inject.

PREGNANCY.

Sympathetic Diſeaſes.

Dyſpepſia.

Firſt ſtage treated by blood-letting, where evidently plethoric. The uſe of opiates, as in p. 129. Or its injection; as,

℞ Infuſ. Lini, ʒviij.
L. L. gutt. lx. m. ft. Ennema.

℞ Ol. Olivæ, ʒv.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. fiat Ennema.

℞ Ol. Lini.
Decoct. Hordei, ā ʒiv.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. lx. m. ft. m.

Or by an external application; as,

℞ Emplaſt. Ladani, ʒi.
G. Opii Pulveriſat. ʒi.
Liquef. Emplaſt. dein adde Opii Pulv.

Second ſtage obviated by the common dyſpeptic remedies, and neutral ſalts in the act of effervescence; as,

℞ Sal Tartar. ʒi.
Aq. Font. ℥viij. M.

℞ Spr. Vitriol. ten. ʒi. *A table ſpoonful of each mixture*
Aq. Font. ℥viij. M. *to be mixed, and taken in the act of effervescence.*

Bitters, as in p. 136.

℞ Vin. Aloet. Alcal.
Aq. Cinn. ā ʒi. *A ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Vin. Aloet. Alkalin. ʒi.
Aq. Menth. Sat. ʒij.

Abſorbents; as,

℞ Magneſ. alb. ʒiij.
Pulv. Rhæi, ℈ij.
Aq. Cinnam. ℥v.
Aq. Font. ℥i. M. ſt. M. *Two table-ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*

℞ Aq. Font. ℥iv.
Aq. Kali, gutt. xxx.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij. *The ſame.*

℞ Trochiſc. Magneſ. p. 25.

℞ Magneſ. alb. gr. x.
Elect. ā Scord. ℈ij.
Aq. Menth. ſativ.
Cinn. ā ℥i.ff.
Syrup. Croci, ℥ff. M.

℞ Magneſ. alb. ℈i.
Rhæi, gr. xii.
Pulv. Aromat. gr. li. m. fiat Pulv.

℞ Magneſ. Trochiſc. è Sulphur. ā ℈i.
Ol. Carvi, gutt. i. M.

The heart-burn tablet, the beſt remedy being a mixture of abſorbents and aromatics, as prepared and ſold by BURT, apothecary in Edinburgh.

Malacia, or Longing,

Being an affection of mind, is to be treated by change of ſcene and amuſement, ſo as to withdraw the mind from its attention to the particular infixed object which forms the diſeaſe.

Cardialgia, or Heartburn.

Palliated by the free uſe of abſorbents, as in dyſpepſia.

℞ Teſt. Oſtr. gr. ʒij.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Ol. Cinn. gutt. ij. m. ft. Pulv.

Hyſterics.

Removed by the antiſpaſmodics enumerated p. 138; alſo,

℞ Spt. Ammon. fœtid.
Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒſſ.

℞ Aq. Piment. ʒſſ.
Spt. Cinn. ʒij.
Tinct. Aſæ-fœtid. ʒij. 30 *to* 50 *drops a doſe, occaſionally, in any liquid.*

Plethoric Diſeaſes.

Counteracting general ſtate at this period, either by veneſection, if plethora ſtrongly marked; or, what is more common, by attention to the ſtate of the primæ viæ, and the uſe of mild laxatives, as in p. 108; alſo,

℞ Pil. Aloet. *Two a doſe.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒi. Spt. Menth. Pip. ʒſſ. m. fiat hauſt.

℞ Elect. Lenitiv.

Affection of Breaſts.

Local applications conſiſt in allowing a freedom of expanſion; and, for that purpoſe, employing warmth and emollients to adjacent relaxation.

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ʒi. *A little to be rubbed warm on the part, and the breaſt afterwards covered with fur or flannel.*

Retroverted Uterus.

The cure to be attempted,

Firſt, by removal of preſſure on the organ, by the uſe of the catheter, and clearing the inteſtines by injection.

In introducing the catheter here, its concave part muſt be turned downwards, the reverſe of what is uſual in other caſes; and if the female one is too ſhort, the male one is to be preferred: the point of its curve, in the introduction, being alſo directed downwards.

Secondly, Subduing inflammation and pain, by veneſection, if neceſſary, fomentations, and opiates; and,

Thirdly, replacing the retroverted part, and retaining it in this ſtate.

By a proper poſition of the patient for the operation; and when the latter is performed, enjoining reſt, and a horizontal poſture, till the retrovertive period is over, or till the end of the fifth month.

In its ultimate ſtate, both premature delivery and SIGAULT's operation equally ineffectual.

For a view of the diſeaſe, *vide* HUNTER's elegant plate.

Pleuriſy, Cramp, &c.

Treated by veneſection where indicated, the removal of accumulation in the inteſtines by laxatives, as in p. 93, ſucceeded by the uſe of anodyne injections, as in p. 230, along with reſt.

Convulſions.

Treated by removal of uterine irritation by veneſection, and clearing the inteſtines by ſedatives applied to the part, or opiate injections; and,

By a counter-ſtimulus, applied to reſtore the energy of the brain; as, daſhing the face with cold water, &c.

Palſy.

As ariſing chiefly from preſſure, to be palliated till delivery leſs by general means than by reſt, and the topical applications detailed in p. 127.

Mixed Diseases.

Obſtipatio, or Coſtiveneſs.

To be avoided by a diet of eaſy aſſimilation, and the occaſional uſe of laxatives, as in p. 232.

Hæmorrhois, or Piles.

Treated by the uſe of laxatives, as in the former diſeaſe, and a horizontal poſture; while pain is alleviated by opiates, as in p. 129; and inflammation abated by external ſedative applications, as in p. 177, &c.

Œdema, or Swelling of Legs.

Palliated till delivery by veneſection, the uſe of laxatives, and a horizontal poſture.

Varix.

Palliated in the ſame way; but, if a rupture takes place, aſtringent applications are to be then applied, as in p. 177.

Cramps of the Thighs and Legs.

Palliated, when ſevere, by opiates, as in p. 129.

Cough and Dyſpnœa.

Palliated by veneſection, an occaſional opiate, and attention to an erect poſture.

Vomiting.

Relieved by attention to diet, or ſmall quantities of light food at a time, and particularly by an abſtemious regimen. Sometimes changing poſition of the uterus may be attempted.

Incontinence and Suppreſſion of Urine.

The former relieved by the proper application of compreſſes to receive the diſcharge; the latter removed by the regular and timely uſe of the catheter.

Accidental Diſeaſes.

Dropſy.

ASCITES admits the operation of tapping being performed during pregnancy, if ſymptoms urgent, the puncture being made on the oppoſite ſide to that to which the uterus inclines. When no urgent ſymptoms occur, diuretics to be uſed till after delivery, as in p. 159.

Fluor Albus

Is during pregnancy a local affection, and is to be treated leſs by general remedies than local applications, as in p. 121.

Rupture.

To be chiefly palliated by attention to the inteſtines; but, where alarming ſymptoms occur, premature delivery to be attempted.

Calculus.

To be palliated, where occurring, by anodynes, till after delivery.

Anodynes will be beſt in injection, as

℞ Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ſſ.
Balſam. Copaib. (v. o. ſ.) ℥ij.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. inj.

℞ Balſam. Peruv. (v. o. ſ.) ℥i. ſſ.
Decoct. pro Ennem. lb. ſſ.
Ol. Olivæ, ℥ij.
Tinct. Opii, ℥ij. m.

Nephritic Complaints.

To be treated in the ſame way by anodynes and demulcents, p. 107. Alſo,

℞ Lact. Amygdal. lb. i.
Syrup. Papaver. alb. ℥x. m. *For ordinary drink.*

℞ Lact. Amygdal. lb. i. ff.
Vin. alb. ℥iv.
Syrup. ex Althea, ℥ij. m.

Icterus (Jaundice).

To be palliated till delivery by laxatives, and the remedies recommended in p. 163.

Venereal Diſeaſe.

To be removed by a gentle courſe of mercury, exhibited in the mildeſt form, as in p. 155.

ABORTION.

Management to prevent it conſiſts in,

1. Subduing the increaſed action of the uterus; by,
Poſture; or the breech high and the head low.
Opiate glyſters.

2. Leſſening determination to the organ; by
Bloodletting.
Cold.
Weakening the action of contiguous parts; viz. of abdominal muſcles; by cold applications, as cloths dipped in oxycrate, and by their relaxation by poſture, &c.
Preventing retention of urine.
Avoiding coſtiveneſs.

When abortion takes place, to procure its termination assistance may be given:

1. By irritation of the os tincæ with a finger, rolling it round to assist the dilatation.

2. By rupture of the ovum in the same way, or by the finger piercing the bag.

Where placenta retained, its expulsion promoted by occasional glysters, and the effects of its retention counteracted by frequent injections into the vagina, with the use of the bark and vitriolic acid, to obviate the putrescent tendency, as detailed p. 144.

Future abortion to be prevented by obviating morbid relaxation by the use of tonics and cold bathing, as detailed p. 123; by favouring uterine distension; by confinement to bed till after the abortive period; and by removing the constitutional taint, where arising from a venereal cause.

Flooding.

Treated by the same preventative remedies as abortion.

False Conception.

To be treated as abortion.

PARTURITION.

The first step preparatory to every delivery is to know when called the state of the labour, by the touch; and then to adjust the bed and dress of the patient.

The touch, as formerly described, is the dexterous introduction of one or more fingers into the vagina, the woman being placed on her left side, the usual position of delivery, with her knees drawn up, and her breech towards the side of the bed. The great art on this introduction is to avoid giving pain, which chiefly takes place on the separation of the external labia. The finger

ſhould therefore be firſt moiſtened with axunge; and, being placed on the ſymphiſis, or joining of the pubes, when carried downwards, will naturally fall into the vagina; after which it is directed towards the ſacrum, or rolled round the extremity of the vagina, ſo as to reach the orifice of the uterus.

By this examination, when the uterine dilatation is once determined as having begun, the particular form of the bed, moſt convenient for delivery, becomes next the object of attention. The bed of an in-lying woman, for its curtains and other appendages, ſhould conſiſt of the lighteſt and thinneſt materials, that the acceſs of the air may be freely allowed; and part of them ſhould be alſo kept conſtantly open for its admiſſion. As the ſoftneſs of the uſual feather-bed renders it too eaſily diſcompoſed, by the agitation and change of poſture in the woman during her intervals of pain, a well-ſtuffed matraſs ſhould be ſpread over it, covered with a piece of ſkin or oil-cloth. Over this laſt a pair of ſheets is then to be laid in the ordinary way; and a ſecond pair, made in the form of a roller, muſt be placed above them, in an oppoſite direction, with their ends tucked into the ſides of the bed. An old blanket, covered by a ſheet, is afterwards to be placed, in a ſquare form, directly under the woman's breech, to receive the waters on the rupture of the membranes, and the reſt of the lochia. The remainder of the bed is to be adjuſted in the common way, this ſupernumerary apparatus being moſtly removed where wetted after delivery.

The making of the bed, if the pains continue ſtrong, is immediately ſucceeded by the dreſs of the woman, which, from the degree of agitation during labour, the leſs cumberſome it is made appears moſt proper. It generally conſiſts of an open half-ſhift, covered with a ſhort bed-gown, and a linen ſkirt, with a broad band, called the *ſafe-guard*, which ſerves in ſome meaſure, when faſtened, to compreſs the abdominal muſcles, and forms a proper preſſure on the belly, when a little tightened, after delivery, at which time it is neceſſary to be changed.

Theſe preparations of the bed and dreſs are the buſineſs of the nurſe, and are generally over before an accoucheur is called, though it is neceſſary he ſhould be acquainted with them.

CLASS I.

NATURAL LABOUR.

Duration ſeldom exceeding from ſix to eight hours.

Management conſiſts in,

1. Aſſiſting the natural efforts, by preventing ſtraining in the abſence of pain, directing the proper poſition of the aſſiſtant parts, and encouraging the efforts of the patient in the time of pain.

2. Obviating morbid ſymptoms during the progreſs of labour; as,

Sickneſs, by waſhing out the ſtomach, or giving ſome ſlight aromatic infuſion, as mint tea, &c.

Diarrhœa, by opiates in injection, if labour not much advanced.

Suppreſſion of urine, by the uſe of the catheter; and, if head advanced, puſhing the finger betwixt it and the pubes, to allow the catheter to paſs.

Coſtiveneſs, by a laxative glyſter.

Cramp, when in the abdomen, by opiates, and rupture of the membranes; when in the thigh, not to be alleviated until delivery.

Flooding, by cold applications; and, if very profuſe, expediting delivery as ſoon as poſſible.

3. Preparing to receive the child.

As ſoon as the membranes break, the accoucheur ſhould be at hand; but even then it is not neceſſary that he ſhould interfere, unleſs he wiſhes to appear very attentive; when in the time of pain, he may ſupport the perinæum with his hand, covered with a cloth held againſt it. When the head is expelled, he places a

hand on each ſide of it, and waits for a pain, to give the ſhoulders their proper turn, and the body follows. The child is then to be placed on its ſide, beneath the cloths, which the accoucheur endeavours to ſupport over it, and where he allows it to remain for a minute or two, till it cries, or ſhows certain ſigns of life and vigour. Its connection with the mother is then to be ſeparated, by paſſing a ligature on the umbilical cord, at the diſtance of two inches from the navel. Another ligature ſhould alſo be paſſed on the ſide next the mother, and the diviſion of the cord then made between them, which will prevent the blood in the placenta itſelf flowing into the bed on the diviſion, and is the moſt cleanly method. The child is then given to an aſſiſtant; and, in the mean time, ſome cordial, as negus, or cinnamon-water, adminiſtered to the mother.

4. Removing the placenta.

The great flow of blood which follows the delivery of the child being over, and the uterus reſuming its contraction, in from fifteen to twenty minutes, by the occurrence of grinding uterine pains, the accoucheur twiſting the umbilical cord round the fingers of one hand, while the other is higher placed within the vagina, by gently pulling, aſſiſts the expulſion of the placenta, which completes the delivery. A roller is then applied round the abdomen of the woman. She is allowed, for ſome time, to remain in this ſituation; and having aſcertained the ſtate of her pulſe, and the quantity of the diſcharge, ſhe is then committed to the nurſe, while the accoucheur is informed that he may return, and give the neceſſary directions for the future management, before taking leave.

This is the regular proceſs of 99 caſes out of every 100.

Retention of the Placenta,

From various cauſes, requires ſpecial management.

From morbid adheſion,

To be removed by introduction of the hand, in the following manner:

Let the hand, in the form of a cone, be quickly paſſed through the vagina (for in paſſing here it chiefly gives pain) into the uterus, which will readily admit its entrance, and carry it as high as poſſible towards the ſituation of the placenta, to which you will be directed by the cord. Let the fingers then be ſpread out on the body of the placenta, ſo as to take a large hold of it;

and, drawing them in towards you, let the body of the placenta be graſped, when the adhering portion will ſeparate from the ſurface of the uterus, or peel off; then, turning the palm of the hand towards the abdomen, let it be gradually brought out with the placenta.

From rupture of cord,

To be removed by the ſame means, and graſping it firm, without any ſeparation.

From irregular contraction or ſpaſm,

To be removed in the ſame way, joined with the aſſiſtance of an opiate.

CLASS II.

Protracted Labour.

Duration from twelve hours to four days.

Management conſiſts in,

1. The art of perſuaſion, and ſoothing the patient, ſo as to gain time.

2. Reſerving her ſtrength as much as poſſible, by ſuſpending exertion in the time of pain.

3. Obviating the ſeveral cauſes of delay; as,

Real weakneſs, by a proper uſe of cordials.

Early rupture of membranes, by opiates, and raiſing the head to permit the flowing off of the remaining portion of the waters that may be retained.

Over diſtenſion, by rupture of the membranes.

Fixed irritation, from ſuppreſſion of urine, by the uſe of the catheter, p. 189.

Spaſm, by opiates.

Coſtiveneſs, by laxative injections.

Rigidity of the os tincæ by irritation with the finger, introduced into the orifice: contraction of the parts by veneſection and oily injections into the vagina.

General narrowneſs of pelvis, by ſuſpending the exertion of the pains, the exhibition of opiates, and every mean of gaining time.

Face preſentation, by altering the direction, by puſhing up the chin, ſo as to bring it into the natural poſition.

CLASS III.

Inſtrumental Labour.

Marked by inefficacy of natural efforts, as diſplayed by the ſtate of the labour, and exhauſted appearance of the patient.

For its ſucceſs, all that is neceſſary is patience, perſeverance, and good hands.

Three circumſtances are eſſential to be attended to in conducting every inſtrumental labour; the preparation for it, the application of the inſtrument, and the extraction.

The preparation conſiſts in,

1. Being ſatisfied that the ſtate of the labour is proper for the application of the particular inſtrument you are to employ; and, without this, no intreaty ſhould tempt you to take a raſh ſtep, from impatience on your own part, or that of the patient, which you may afterwards repent.

2. Removing every obſtruction, by evacuation of the contiguous parts; viz. the bladder and rectum; and,

3. Adjuſting the poſition moſt favourable for the delivery.

Lever.

The lever, or ſimpleſt inſtrument, is applied, the patient lying on her ſide.

The art in uſing it depends on its proper application, by getting high enough to fix a firm hold.

When the occiput is brought down, the labour proceeds readily.

Forceps.

The inſtrument moſt generally employed is the forceps; and, to enſure its ſucceſs, three circumſtances are to be attended to in uſing them:

1. That the ſtate of the labour be proper for their application.

2. That the application be fitly made; and,

3. That the extraction be gradual.

With reſpect to the firſt, a proper forceps' caſe is, when the occiput preſſes againſt the perinæum, the ears inclined laterally, and the head fixed in the cavity of the pelvis.

In all other ſtates of labour, their application is precarious, and ſhould, if poſſible, be avoided.

With reſpect to the ſecond circumſtance, or their mode of application, their figure correſponds to the ſlope of the ſides of the pelvis; they are therefore to be placed over the ears, by carrying them, in their introduction, as much as poſſible, againſt the perinæum, which will ſecure a proper hold.

The left-hand blade is to be firſt introduced, in order to make the locking upon the upper ſide, carrying it cloſe to the ſurface of the fœtal head, which will both prevent injury, and render the direction of the hand to the full height leſs neceſſary.

The firſt blade introduced is held in its place by a hand, till the other hand, introduced on the oppoſite ſide, confines it from ſlipping; and on this laſt hand, ſo introduced, the ſecond blade is then directed. On withdrawing the hand, the blades are to be locked; and, if locking readily, leaving a ſpace of an inch and a half between the blades, the hold is proper. If too cloſe, a ſufficient hold of the bony part is not included.

If not locking readily, the hold is improper.

When locked, a ligature is unneceſſary, as occaſioning too much compreſſion, which in pulling ſhould even be moderated.

The efforts of pulling ſhould be moſt violent at firſt, until the head moves.

When once moving, the certainty of ſucceeding is undoubted, and hurry is then to be avoided.

The direction of pulling ſhould be firſt downwards and backwards; or, if not yielding from ſide to ſide, then more directly forwards; and, as the occiput is diſengaged from the pubes, it ſhould be upwards, to ſave as much as poſſible the external parts.

To take advantage of the natural efforts, where they occur, is a good general rule; but to wait for them, when the forceps are applied, no practitioner ſhould think of.

The forceps are not merely, as Dr. Denman remarks, to ſupply the want of natural pains; their uſe proceeds farther,

and is meant to give actual affiſtance where pains are of no avail.

The ſecond forceps' caſe requires the blades to be applied from pubes to ſacrum, the poſition of the woman, in doing it, being on her left ſide.

The extraction here, inſtead of pulling, begins by giving a quarter turn, ſo as to reduce the head to the natural preſentation; when, the poſition of the woman being changed to her back, the extraction proceeds in the natural way.

The third forceps' caſe differs nothing from the firſt, either in the application or extraction.

Face Caſes,

When requiring the forceps, have their application regulated by the particular circumſtances of the preſentation, and the rules already detailed will apply.

Long Sciſſars.

The ſucceſs here depends on a proper command of the preſenting part, a full diminution of the head, and a gradual extraction.

The firſt is effected by a proper poſition of the patient, on her knees and elbows, and by the preſenting part being wedged in the pelvis, or being kept firm by preſſure on the abdomen.

The ſecond requires a proper length of ſciſſars, ſo as to perforate the bony texture of the cranium; and the perforation alſo to be made at more than one place.

The third is the moſt difficult; and, after the hold is ſecured, before proceeding to the extraction, the injured parts of the head ſhould be ſo covered with the teguments, as to prevent wounding the paſſage in the progreſs of delivery.

Whenever the hold ſlips, the extraction ſhould immediately ſtop, and the hand be introduced, to aſcertain the cauſe of it, and a new hold taken.

To avoid the uſe of the crotchet in future deliveries, three modes of prevention are recommended:

1. To prevent complete evolution, or growth of the child, by the treatment of the mother during pregnancy, conſiſting in an abſtemious regimen and frequent ſmall bleedings.

2. To produce premature labour, in the ſeventh or eighth month.

3. To enlarge the pelvis, by Sigault's operation. This operation is performed by cutting through the teguments and linea alba, at the upper end and centrical part of the ſymphiſis pubis; when, the finger being introduced as a director, the ligaments and cartilage are next divided, and the ſeparation completed. The after-treatment conſiſts in preventing or abating the effects of inflammation, which are here often conſiderable.

Dr. OSBORNE's *improved Crotchet Practice.*

The ſucceſs here lies in four circumſtances; viz.

1. The early diminution of the head.

2. The total removal of the cranial bones.

3. An intervening period between the diminution and extraction; and,

4. An attention, in the extraction, to the dimenſions of the pelvis.

Cæſarean Operation.

Previous treatment the ſame as for any important operation in ſurgery, particularly emptying the bladder and rectum.

Inciſion, either lateral or umbilical, carried ſlowly through the teguments and adjacent parts, till the peritonæum *is* laid in view.

Veſſels then taken up by ligature. When done, a ſmall hole to be made in the peritonæum, into which a finger introduced, as a director, will guide the inciſion made with ſciſſars to a ſufficient length. A preſſure then to be made on the abdomen by the hands of aſſiſtants, to circumſcribe the ſituation of the uterus before the internal inciſion. Middle of the uterine ſurface that preſents to be then opened, ſo as to introduce a finger, avoiding the ſituation of the placenta. Inciſion extended on the finger for a ſufficient length, and the extraction of the child and ſecundines then made as quickly as poſſible, to prevent hæmorrhage. If the child's head be locked in the brim of the pelvis, a finger introduced into the vagina to raiſe it.

Operation finiſhed, by removal of clotted blood effuſed.

After treatment conducted—

1. By promoting adhefion of divided parts by ſtraps of adhefive plaſter, or the dry ſuture and the uſual dreſſings

2. By circumſcribing incipient inflammation, which is beſt done by careful removal of every extraneous ſubſtance from the abdomen, before uniting the wound, and afterwards regularly removing ſuch parts of the dreſſings as will allow a free diſcharge of any fluid collected.

CLASS IV.

Manual Labours

Require, in their treatment, a diviſion into two ſtages—the preparation and delivery.

The preparation conſiſts in determining the poſition of the child, by examination, external and internal, rendering the ſtate of the uterus favourable to delivery by a large opiate, and directing the poſition of the patient, which is either the ſide, the knees and elbows, or, towards the termination of delivery, the breech.

The delivery conſiſts in reducing every ſituation, by turning to a footling caſe, and extracting in that form.

Turning, performed by the introduction of the hand into the uterus.

Footling Caſe

Diſtinguiſhed, on rupture of the membranes, by the heel and want of the thumb.

Labour ſhould proceed naturally till the head deſcends into the pelvis. Aſſiſtance then given by wrapping a cloth round the limbs, and pulling gently at each pain, and ſhifting the hold farther up as it advances, till the breaſt appear.

Back of the fœtus muſt then be to the pubes; and, if not, to be effected by giving it a turn.

When deſcending the length of the ſhoulders, the arms to be then brought down, and, as they are generally placed in a direction along the ſides of the head, to perform this the body of the child muſt be ſupported on the arm of the operator, and carried as much as poſſible to one ſide of the labia. The other hand is then to be directed to the oppoſite ſide, where the greateſt room for its introduction is by this means allowed; and the fore-finger being placed over the ſhoulder, while the middle one and thumb are below it, the arm is to be brought out by making a turn with it along the child's breaſt, and inclining its elbows to the coccyx of the mother. If, however, the fore-finger cannot

be paſſed, when introduced over the ſhoulder, farther efforts muſt be uſed for bringing the body lower, before an attempt is made to reduce it. After the reduction of one arm, the body of the child is next to be carried to the other ſide of the labia, and ſupported in a ſimilar manner as on the former, on the other arm of the operator, while the hand that ſupported it on the firſt ſide is to be introduced to bring down the ſecond arm of the child, which is now rendered more eaſy by the reduction of the firſt.

When brought down, head to be then extracted, and the various difficulties oppoſing it obviated. As this ſometimes proceeds from contraction in the orifice of the uterus, the latter may, by the introduction of the hand, be dilated; or when, from the head not following the turn which is made on the protruſion of the breech, to place it in its natural ſituation, it muſt be altered by puſhing it up, and bringing it down in a different direction. If this ſhould fail, the forceps may be, in ſuch circumſtances, employed, and the former rules for their application will be equally proper here.

Natal Caſe.

Marked by the cleft between the buttocks, and by the genitals.

Two methods of delivery practiſed.—Either allow it to advance naturally, or puſh up the preſenting part, on once aſcertaining it, and bring down the foot or feet, when it is reduced to the former caſe.

Tranſverſe Caſe.

Diſtinguiſhed by early rupture of the membranes; no part of the child felt; often the cord prolapſed.

The hand, in every variety of this caſe, to be introduced, and the feet brought down.

Brachial Caſe.

Known by the feel of the hand; the delivery always difficult, though depending, for the degree of it, on the time of the rupture of the membranes.

The treatment conſiſts—

In preparing for turning, by aſcertaining the exact ſituation of the feet, and relaxing the uterus by an opiate.

The hand then introduced through the vagina in a conical form; for in paſſing here it gives pain, till it reaches the os uteri. It is to be paſſed into the latter betwixt the preſenting part and pubes, as it is moſt eaſy to come at the feet in this way. It is to be then carried, when introduced, as high as poſſible, till a foot is reached, and an attempt is then to be made to bring down the latter into the vagina.

When the hand cannot be introduced, the ſhoulder of the child to be raiſed by the operator's fore-finger and thumb, placed as a crutch under the axilla, ſo as to gain room for its paſſage.

Failing in theſe attempts, a ſpontaneous evolution of the child is to be allowed as the laſt reſource.

CLASS V.

ANOMALOUS LABOURS.

1. *Flooding.*

Firſt ſtep to diſtinguiſh the ſituation of the placenta, both by the ſymptoms and examination.

When properly attached, treatment conducted by enjoining a horizontal poſture; by cold applications to the uterine region; by refrigerants in liberal doſes, as in p. 118; and by mild nouriſhments, in ſmall quantities. When attended with pyrexia, bleeding ſometimes admiſſible.

The flooding abating, motion to be avoided, as endangering a return.

When placenta improperly attached, known alſo by the ſymptoms and examination: delivery then the only certain relief.

To be attempted as ſoon as poſſible; or when marked by the appearance and decay of ſtrength of the patient.

If pains attend, natural delivery is to be preferred, breaking the membranes as ſoon as within reach, and occaſionally irritating the os tincæ, in order to expedite the delivery.

When no pains occur, artificial delivery then unavoidable to perform, the ſucceſs of which depends on its ſteps being ſlowly conducted. So ſoon as the membranes are broken, a proper abdominal compreſſion is to be applied, in proportion to the relaxation of the uterus in the progreſs of delivery, and the ſtrength of the patient ſupported by a proper uſe of cordials.

When floodings occur in the progreſs of labour, delivery is to be expedited, if neceſſary, by the forceps, as ſoon as the preſentation is within reach.

Conſequences of flooding to be obviated by opiates, tonics, and a generous diet.

2. *Convulsions.*

Treatment to be palliated by venesection, opiates in glyster, and a powerful irritation to the face, by dashing it frequently, and as it were instantaneously, with cold water. As soon as the forceps can be applied, delivery to be completed.

3. *Prolapsed Funis.*

Treatment, introducing the hand, passing the cord beyond the presenting part, and retaining it there until presenting part sufficiently engaged to prevent its return. Neither turning nor forceps admissible in this case.

4. *Plurality of Children.*

Signs all uncertain until delivery of one; membranes then to be broken, and presentation of the head allowed to proceed; if not, the head to be turned, and feet brought into the passage. Both cords joined when extracting placenta; and, if not readily yielding, the hand to be introduced.

5. *Extra-Uterine Labour.*

No treatment admissible here, but trusting to nature; expelling the production, by the process of inflammation, in her own way, except in abdominal cases, taken notice of under the head of Cæsarian Operation.

CHILD-BED.

The situation of the patient should be airy and free; her posture, with the head and shoulders raised; and every attention paid to preserve her quiet and unruffled.

Pain is to be obviated by the use of anodynes, which are variously combined, according to the usage of different places.

In England they are combined in mixtures with spermaceti and contrayerva, in Ireland with asafœtida, and in France with oily draughts.

The ſimpleſt forms, however, are beſt; as,

℞ Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx.
Aq. Cinn. ſ.
Syr. Simpl. ā ℥ſſ. m. fiat. hauſt. *To be repeated every night while the pain continues.*

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥i. ff.
Spermaceti, (v. o. ſolut.) ʒſſ.
Conſ. Alkermes, ℈i.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. v. m. ft. hauſt. *To be taken every ſix hours.*

℞ Pil. pacific. *Two at bed-time.*

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Amygdal. dulc. ʒ ij.
– Syr. Balſam. ʒi.
Elix. Paregoric. ℥i. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Spermaceti, ʒſſ.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥i.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. xxx. m. ft. hauſt.

Vide alſo p. 129.

When watchfulneſs the only ſymptom, and opiates diſagree, Caſtor will ſucceed; as,

℞ Aq. Pulegii, ℥i. ff.
Spermaceti, (v. o. ſolut.) ℈i.
Conf. Damocrat. ʒſſ. ft. hauſt.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥vi.
Sp. Nuc. Moſchat. ℥i. ff.
Tinct. Caſtor.
Tinct. Opii Camphorat. ā ʒij.
Syrup. Simpl. ʒiij. m. *Two ſpoonfuls occaſionally.*

℞ Caſtor. Ruſſic. recenter Pulver. ℈i. ad ℈ij.
The doſe to be repeated after an hour, till it ſucceeds.

Where the after-pains aſſume the form of ſpaſm, the opiate to be exhibited in glyſter, either ſimply, as in p. 230, or combined with aſafœtida.

℞ Decoct. pro Enem. ℥viij.
Aſæfœtid. ℈ij.
Ol. Lini, ℥i. ff. m. ft. Enema.

Fomentations alſo applied externally, as in p. 108.

Thirſt is to be abated by the uſe of cooling drinks, *viz.* toaſt and water, cow-milk whey, gruel, &c.; or as in p. 95.

Coſtiveneſs is to be obviated by mild laxatives, as in p. 108; or, what is preferable, by an emollient glyſter every day, as in p. 107.

Diſeaſes of Child-Bed.

Faintings.

Faintings of the mild ſpecies removed by proper abdominal preſſure, a ſupine poſture, and the uſe of gentle ſtimulants, as ſteams of vinegar to the noſe, or moiſtening it with lavender or Hungary water, giving a little negus or cinnamon-water occaſionally, with a free admiſſion of cool air.

Faintings of the ſecond ſpecies admit little relief, except warm applications to reſtore the vital heat, in addition to the former treatment.

Hæmorrhage.

To be checked by a free application of cold; as cloths dipped in oxycrate, applied to the abdomen and back; cold water daſhed on the abdomen, and injected with a bag and pipe into the uterus.

Raiſing the patient ſuddenly to the erect poſture, ſo as to bring on fainting or delirium; giving large doſes of opium; and, failing by theſe means, irritation of the os tincæ with the finger, to excite the contraction of the organ.

Recovery generally takes place, if ſurviving ſix hours.

Partial Injuries.

Swelling of Parts removed by fomentations, as in p. 108; by emollients, as in p. 181; and the uſe of the catheter.

Laceration of the Bladder palliated by ſaturnine waſhes, as in p. 177; by preſſure againſt the part; by a ſponge peſſary adapted to it; by the occaſional introduction of a bougie into the ureſtra; and by the general means of invigorating the ſyſtem in the uſe of tonics and cold bathing.

Incontinence of Urine palliated, till the tone of the parts is repaired, by thick compreſſes applied to abſorb the moiſture.

Rupture of the Uterus treated by immediate delivery, and afterwards obviating pain and inflammation.

Inflammation of the Uterus depends on the general means of abating inflammation, by the antiphlogiſtic courſe, as directed p. 96; and by warm fomentations to the part, as in p. 108.

If ſuppuration takes place, treatment proper as directed p. 182, with the uſe of bark and opium internally to haſten it.

Prolapſus of the Uterus, in its *mild* ſtate, yields to a horizontal poſture; ſtyptic waſhes, as in p. 177; and the uſe of general tonics, as the bark, ſteel, and cold bathing.

In the *complete* ſtate, in addition to theſe means, it requires alſo a mechanical ſupport, or the application of a peſſary.

Peſſaries are of various kinds. The ſimpleſt of them is the ſponge, prepared in the following manner: let a piece of ſponge be ſoaked in alum water, of a certain ſize, accommodated to that of the vagina, and let a thread be paſſed through it, ſo that it may be eaſily withdrawn. This ſponge is to be introduced, covered looſely with a piece of linen, which will allow its expanſion during the time it is retained; aſtringent injections are to be thrown up of alum water, or ſugar of lead. After a few days it is to be withdrawn, and a ſmaller ſponge, according to the degree of contraction in the paſſage, introduced anew; and the ſame ſucceſſive change of ſize is to take place, until it can be entirely laid aſide. A compreſs and bandage will retain them in their place. But peſſaries of a firmer ſubſtance are required, when the diſeaſe is of long ſtanding; and they are of ivory, wood, ſteel, and ſometimes of cork and ſponge, covered with wax; but, from their brittleneſs, they do not anſwer well. The elaſtic reſin has been alſo tried, but does not anſwer, from turning too ſoft in the vagina. The box-wood or ivory are found to anſwer beſt: they are made with a ball and ſocket, when they are ſupported by ſtrings tied round the waiſt and thighs; but their motion occaſions their fretting the parts.

The form of a plain circular ring is, therefore, preferred: it ſhould be covered with a piece of linen; and a bit of tape ſhould be faſtened to the edge, to facilitate its extraction. The great art in its introduction is to adapt the ſize to the ſtate of the parts; for it ſhould be ſo large as to be introduced with difficulty, and occaſion ſomewhat of a painful ſtretching, one edge being placed to the pubes, the other to the perinæum, until it paſs between the iſchia, by the projections of which it is ſupported; when it is turned for this purpoſe in the other direction. It ſhould be withdrawn every eight or ten days, that no incruſtations may take place, and then introduced anew.

Fevers.

Weed.

Ephemera, or weed, to be treated as directed in p. 96, particularly in the uſe of mild diaphoretics. Alſo,

℞ Crem. Tartar. ʒiij.
Nitri, ʒij. M. ft. Pulv. m. (gr. x. to ℈i. a doſe.)

Lacteal or Milk Fever.

Beſides the uſual antiphlogiſtic means, detailed in p. 96, requires particular attention to the local affection, or breaſts, as directed p. 203.

Miliary Fever.

To be treated in the mild ſpecies by the antiphlogiſtic courſe, as in p. 96.
To be treated in the malignant ſpecies as a typhus, p. 144.

Puerperal Fever.

Treatment as directed p. 145.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTION;

PART IV.

OR,

THE PRINCIPAL FORMS & REMEDIES

EMPLOYED IN

THE DISEASES OF INFANCY.

I. Treatment of Children.

The treatment of children at birth depends on making the tranſition from the fœtal ſtate as ſlight as poſſible. This tranſition conſiſts in

1. *Change of Atmoſphere.*

To remedy this, the child ſhould be wrapped up as warm as poſſible, and no other ſtep taken for ſome time. It ſhould then be waſhed with ſoap and water, lukewarm; but, in doing it, the ſkin ſhould be no way fretted, and the expoſure made for as ſhort a time as poſſible.

2. *Change of Circulation.*

To render this as light as poſſible to the conſtitution of the child, no ſeparation betwixt the mother and child ſhould be made till the pulſation in the umbilical cord entirely ceaſes; and then the ligature may be paſſed, as directed Vol. III. p. 193, and the cord cut.

3. *Change of Nouriſhment.*

Milk alone ſhould form the nouriſhment of the child, and nothing elſe ſhould ſupply its place, nor be offered to it, till a proper ſupply fill the breaſt of the mother, or twenty-four hours after delivery, at which time the child's organs are alſo prepared to receive it.

The milk ſhould alſo poſſeſs the proper proportion of its principles: its age ſhould ſuit that of the child, and no other nouriſhment ſhould be interpoſed till the end of the firſt month, when a little boiled bread may be added to it once a day, but no animal food ſhould be permitted till the child is able to walk.

When the mother's milk is deficient, its flow may be aſſiſted by much uſe of diluent or fluid diet; and with this view, alſo, a mixture of milk and beer has been particularly recommended. It is prepared by letting two parts of milk riſe over a gentle fire, and adding to it one part of well-fermented beer previouſly boiled. It is to be taken cold.

When weaning takes place, the uſe of additional nouriſhment muſt be begun for ſome time previous to it; and the child is weaned by anointing the nipple with ſome diſagreeable ſubſtance, as ſoot or aloes.

When the child is brought up by the hand, the ſame principles in the choice of the milk are to be ſtudied as when reared by the mother.

The milk is given by means of a pot, or other inſtrument, in a lukewarm ſtate. It ſhould be prepared by mixing it with a little light animal jelly to render it leſs acecſcent, and have alſo a proportion of ſugar diſſolved in it to increaſe its nouriſhing quality. This milk ſhould be always taken from the ſame animal.

Where milk diſagrees with children brought up in this way, weak beef or veal tea may be ſubſtituted occaſionally in its place, or a ſoup compoſed of beer and the yolk of an egg. The beer muſt be vinous; the yolk of the egg muſt be mixed with a pint of the beer while boiling, and the remainder added when cold.

Whey is the beſt drink for children brought up by the hand; and it ſhould be always made of milk from the ſame cow.

An earlier uſe of additional nouriſhment and of animal food ſhould in general alſo be permitted here.

II. Diseases of Children.

In prescribing for children, the chief difficulty lies in fixing the appropriate doſe; and hence medicines more frequently fail with

them, or are over-doſed, than with the adult. As a direction, therefore, it is proper to examine in a general manner the proportions fit for this early period of life.

Thus 7 years require half the doſe of an adult.
3 years the fourth.
1 year the ſixth.
1 month the tenth.

With theſe proportions in view, where no peculiarity of conſtitution exiſts, the doſes ſtated will generally ſucceed.

The diſeaſes of children to be judged of from the ſtate of the fontanelle and ſkin.

Incomplete Animation.

Fainting removed by the uſe of volatiles; as

℞ Lact. Aſæfœtid. gutt. iv.
Aq. Font. ʒij. m. *A doſe.*

℞ Tinct. Valerian. Sylveſt. gutt. iv.
Aq. Menth. ʒij. m. ft. hauſt. *To be given every two hours.*

Still-birth to be recovered,

1. By warmth, as covering the child with warm cloths, and uſing the warm bath.

2. By exciting the action of ſome principal organ, as blowing into the windpipe, inflating the lungs, and expelling it again by preſſure on the breaſt; ſtimulating the noſe and throat by means of a feather; injecting warm glyſters, or of tobacco-ſmoke into the rectum; immerſing the placenta in warm water, and forcing the blood into the circulation of the child; employing friction of the ſurface with ſtimulants, or ſtriking the ſoles and nates.

The partial ſpecies or diſcolouration of the face and extremities treated by exciting action of ſurface by heat, and of the primæ viæ by vomiting or a glyſter.

The application of a leech ſometimes of uſe when congeſtion appears the cauſe.

Red Gum.

The red-gum is an efflorescence of ſpots, varying in their ſize and appearance, confined to the ſuperior parts of the body, particularly the face, cheeks, and neck, fore arms, and back of the hands; but frequently extending alſo in its progreſs

over the whole skin. They are generally, though not always, preceded by some disorder of the system. They are commonly also attended with costiveness.

Treated,

1. By attention to the state of the skin or external surface, by preserving its proper temperature, and recalling the eruption, if suddenly repelled, by heat, particularly the semicupium, or warm bath.

2. By counteracting the internal acrimony which produces the eruption, by absorbents and laxatives; as

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij.
Magnes. alb. gr. iij. m. ft.
Pulv. laxans.

℞ Aq. distillat. ℥i.
Spt. Nuc. Moschat.
Syrup. Althæa, ā ℥i.
Magnes. alb. ℈i. m. *A tea-spoonful a dose twice a day.*

℞ Magnes. alb. ʒij.
Cinnabar. fact. gr. xij. m. ft.
Pulv. subtil. gr. v. to ℈i. *a dose.*

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ¼.
Magnes. alb. ℈i. m. ft. Pulv. gr. v. *a dose.*

3. By removing uneasy symptoms, as sickness or depression, by cordials.

℞ Aq. Ammon. comp. ℈i.
Aq. distillat.
Syr. Caryophyll. ā ℥ij. m. *Two tea-spoonfuls a dose.*

Retained Meconium.

An accumulation of the meconium, or bile, in a highly animalised state, precedes birth; and, when not discharged after it, is productive of various complaints, as indigestion, flatulence, pain, &c. often ascribed to a different cause.

Removed by various laxatives; as,

℞ Mannæ, ʒi. ſolve in
Aq. fervent. ʒſſ. *A doſe.*

℞ Syrup. Roſæ pallid. ʒſſ. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Syrup. de Rhamno.
Simpl. ā ʒij. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒſſ. *The ſame.*

℞ Mellis, ℥i.
Seri Lact, ʒi. m. *Laxative Potion.*

℞ Ol. Amygdal.
Syrup. Roſæ,
Aq. diſtillat. ā ʒi. *Two or three tea-ſpoonfuls a doſe occaſionally.*

℞ Magneſ. alb. gr. iv.
Rhubarb. gr. ij.
Sacchar. alb. gr. vi.
Ol. Aniſi, gutt. i. ft. Pulv. *To be given at bed-time.*

℞ Sennæ, ℥i.
Prun. Gallic. N° 3, coque per horæ dimid. in
Aq. Cyath. *Three or four tea-ſpoonfuls every hour till it operates.*

A glyſter of milk and moiſt ſugar may be given lukewarm.

Jaundice.

The icterus infantum is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame yellow colour of the ſkin as in the adult, though in infants the nails are remarked to be free from its tinge. In its progreſs, when continuing ſome time, the yellow deepens, or changes to an orange colour.

Treated by an emetic, ſucceeded by a laxative; and, if prolonged, the uſe of ſaponaceous medicines.
The emetic moſt proper is ipecacuhana; as,

℞ Ipecacuhan. gr. iv.
Syrup. ſimpl. ʒij. m.

The laxative preferred is rhubarb; as,

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.
Syrup. simpl. ʒij. m. ft. hauſt.

When not yielding to a repetition of this plan every two or three days, joined with the aſſiſtance of the warm bath and friction of the abdomen, ſaponaceous medicines neceſſary; as,

℞ Aq. Kali, ʒij. — *From two to five drops a doſe in any liquid.*

℞ Sapon. alb. — *A ſmall bit to be diſſolved in milk.*

Roſe.

The infantine eryſipelas conſiſts of blotches, various in their appearance, and rapid in their progreſs, acquiring ſoon a purpliſh or leaden hue, becoming exceedingly hard, and tending frequently to mortification.

Treated by the internal uſe of tonics, particularly the bark and aromatics; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. Peruv. ℥viij. (Cort. ℈i. ad. Aq. lib. i.) — *A table-ſpoonful five or ſix times a day.*

℞ Conf. Aromatic. ʒi. — *A little to be diſſolved in each ſpoonful of the decoction.*

The beſt local applications are antiſeptic lotions; as,

℞ Spt. Vinoſ. camphorat. — *Compreſſes dipped in it are to be firſt wrung out, and then applied to the parts.*

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. Acetat. — *The ſame.*

Affection of the Noſe.

The ozæna of infancy is diſtinguiſhed by a diſcharge of matter from the noſe, firſt purulent, and then ſanious; a purple-

ſtreaked eye-lid towards its verge; a difficulty of breathing, particularly in ſleep; and an external fullneſs of the throat and neck, diſcovering, on inſpection internally, the tonſils tumified, of a dark red hue, with aſh-coloured ſpecks, frequently ulceration.

To be treated as the former diſeaſe, by tonic and antiſeptic remedies; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Contrayerv. comp. gr. iij. *To be taken in bark decoction.*

The local treatment, the proper poſition for the diſcharge of the matter; and the uſe of antiſeptic waſhes; as,

℞ Decoct. P. C. P.
Cum Acid. muriatic. gutt. aliquot.

Thruſh.

The thruſh is an eruption of ſpots, appearing generally about the third week, or within the month, on the lips and inſide of the mouth, which continues to ſpread, and at times affects the whole of the alimentary canal, appearing externally at the anus.

Treated by counteracting the ſecretions of the primæ viæ, and by the exhibition of an antimonial emetic; as,

℞ Antimon. Tartar. gr. i.
Aq. fervent. ℥ij. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe every three quarters of an hour, till vomiting enſues.*

Afterwards, the uſe of abſorbents; as,

℞ Pulv. Contrayerv. C. gr. ℈j.

℞ Julap. e Creta,
Aq. diſtillat. ā ℥i. *A tea-ſpoonful often.*

When the ſcaling begins, purgatives then proper, as in p. 259; alſo,

℞ Pulv. Scammon. cum Calomel. gr. i.
Rhæi, gr. iij. m. ft. Pulv.

The conſequences of the diſeaſe to be repaired by tonics; as,

℞ Infuſ. Chamæmel. ℥iv.
(Flor. ʒi. ad Aq. lb. i.) *A tea-ſpoonful twice or thrice a-day.*

℞ Tinct. Gentian. ℥ſſ. *Five drops a doſe, twice a day, in a little water.*

The local applications to the diſeaſe conſiſt of aſtringents, in various forms; as,

℞ Pulv. Boracis, ʒi.
Sacchar. alb. ʒviij. m. ft. Pulv. *A little to be put often into the mouth.*

℞ Boracis, ℈ij.
Mellis, ℥i. m. ft. Elect. *The ſame.*

℞ Mellis, ℥ſſ.
Spt. Vitriol. vel
Spt. Salis Marin. gutt. ii. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Infuſ. Roſæ Rulræ, ℥ij.
Mellis, ʒij. m. *The ſame.*

Excoriations of anus removed by ſedative waſhes; as,

℞ Extract. Goulard.
Vin. Gallic. ā gutt. xxx.
Aq. Font. ℥iv. *The parts to be bathed with this once or twice a day.*

Skin-bound.

The diſeaſe termed Skin-bound is a peculiar affection, diſplayed in a yellowiſh-white colour of ſkin, its tightneſs or fixed ſtate to the parts below, and its hard reſiſting feel, particularly on the face and extremities. To theſe ſymptoms are joined coldneſs of the child, its apparent pain, and death-like appearance.

The external treatment lies in the uſe of the warm bath, rendered ſtimulant by a ſolution of ſalt and ſoap; in friction, and bliſters.

The internal, in the previous exhibition of a laxative, as in p. 273, and then carminatives and antiſpaſmodics; as,

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Magneſ. alb. ʒſſ.
Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
Anethi, ā ʒvi.
Syrup. Roſæ pallid. ʒſſ.
Spt. Ammon. comp. gutt. xxx. m. *Two or three ſpoonfuls a doſe, twice or thrice a day.*

℞ Aq. Menth. Pip.
Roſæ, ā ʒi.
Spt. C. C.
Tinct. Valerian. Sylveſt. volat. ā ʒi.
Syrup. ſimpl. ʒſſ. m. *The ſame.*

Convulſions.

The convulſions of children are generally preceded by ſlight ſymptoms of diſtortion of the face; as, involuntary laughter when aſleep or awake, ſquinting of the eyes towards the noſe, or turning them upwards, the child, at the ſame time, changing to a blueiſh colour. The fit itſelf is diſtinguiſhed by diſtortions, more or leſs general according to the violence of the attack. Theſe diſtortions are either of the members in ſucceſſion, or of the body all at once. They are attended with the uſual ſymptoms of froth or frothy diſcharge from the mouth; and they are terminated by profound ſleep, from which the child awakes unconſcious of its former ſtate.

The treatment depends on the particular cauſe of irritation.

The lock-jaw treated by cleaning out the primæ viæ, by injection or laxatives, as in p. 273, ſo as to remove the meconium.

The ſpaſm of the part to be then attacked by the warm bath, by local ſtimulants, along with friction and bliſters; as,

℞ Ol. camphorat. ʒi. *A little to be rubbed on the parts.*

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. ʒi. *The ſame.*

The uſe of tonic and ſtimulant medicines proper during this treatment; as,

℞ Julep. Moſchat. ʒij.
Aq. diſtillat. ʒi. ſſ. M. *A tea ſpoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Menth. Pip. ʒff.
distillat. ʒi.
Ol. Succini, gutt. iv.
Sal Volat. gutt. ij.
Syrup. simpl. ʒff. M. *A tea spoonful often.*

℞ Aq. Fœnicul. dulc.
Syrup. simpl. ā ʒi.ff.
L. L. gutt. x.
Moschi, gr. ij. M. *The same.*

Also wine, diluted spirits, and other cordials, are proper.

Inward Fits.

The symptoms which distinguish this second form of early convulsions, termed inward fits, are, a little blueness of the lips, slight turning up the eyes, and a peculiar sound of voice, with quick intervals of breathing.

Treated by the exhibition of an emetic, as in p. 273, and afterwards the use of volatile and fœtid medicines, as in the former disease; also,

℞ Ol. Succini, gutt. vi.
Tinct. Asæ fœtid. gutt. xxx.
Syr. simpl.
Lac Amygdal. ā ʒij. M. *A tea-spoonful often.*

℞ G. Asæ fœtid. ϑff.
Solve in Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ʒiv.
Tinct. Valerian. volat. ʒi.ff. M.
The same.

Abdominal Complaints.

The chief abdominal complaints that attend infancy are wind and costiveness; and these complaints assume various symptoms, from simple griping pain and crying, drawing-up the legs and scrotum to the height of actual spasm, and convulsions.

The use of laxatives, combined with aromatics, the proper remedies; as,

℞ Tinct. Aloes comp. ʒij. *From five to ten drops a dose, in any liquid.*

℞ Pulv. Sennæ, gr. ij.
Zinziber. gr. i. to v. Pulv. *To be given in pap.*

℞ Magnef. alb. gr. iv.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij.
Syrup. Roſæ, ʒi. M. ft. hauſt. Laxans.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xii.
Magnef. gr. viij.
Tinct. Rhæi, ʒi.
Syrup. Papaver. ʒij.
Aq. Menth. ʒi.ſſ. M. *Two or three tea-ſpoonfuls a dose every four hours.*

℞ Ol. Ricini, ʒij
Mucilag. G. Arabic.
Syrup. Mannæ, ā ʒi.
Spt. Ammon. Comp. gutt. x. M. *Two tea ſpoonfuls a doſe.*

Where theſe laxatives are not ſufficient, a ſuppoſitory may be uſed to remove coſtiveneſs; for, inſtead of it, ſome of the draſtic purgatives; after which, the former remedies will be ſufficient.

The beſt purgative is a glyſter of milk, in which 20 grains of aloes are diſſolved.

When wind is the chief ſymptom of uneaſineſs, external heat, either dry, or by fomentation, affords the quickeſt relief.

Attention to the food neceſſary, to prevent a relapſe.

Watchfulneſs.

To be treated as ariſing from the former complaints, or by a proper regulation of the child, in regard to the times of ſleep.

Vomiting,

In children, is ſeldom an idiopathic diſeaſe; it is generally a conſequence of ſome other morbid ſtate.

When from repletion, no treatment neceſſary.

When from diſeaſe, to be treated according to the particular cauſe.

Thus, when the four ſmell, or green clayey ſtools, mark predominant acidity, abſorbents the proper remedy; as,

℞ Magneſ. alb. ʒij. *A little to be mixed with the food, and given often.*

As alſo he alkaline preparations in p. 274.

When from morbid irritability, tonics are then indicated; as,

℞ Infuſ. C. Peruv. ℥iv.
(ϑi. to ℥iv.) *A tea ſpoonful or two a doſe.*

℞ Flor. Chamæmel. ϑi.
Cort. Aurant. gr. x.
Pulv. Zinziber. gr. v.
Infunde in Aq. ℥v. et cola. *The ſame.*

Or external applications of the ſame kind; as,

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. *A little to be rubbed on the pit of the ſtomach.*

℞ Spirit. Vinoſ. Camphorat. *The ſame.*

℞ Emplaſt. Labdani, ℥ſſ.
Theraic. ʒi. m. ft. Emplaſt. *To be applied on the region of the ſtomach.*

℞ G. Maſtic.
Stor. Calamin.
Pulv. Nuc. Fr. Myriſticæ
Ol. Myrti.
Flor. Balauſt. ā ʒi.
Ceræ et Terebinth. ā q. ſ. ut ft. Emplaſt. alut. extenſ.

℞ Ungt. Simpl. ʒiij.
Ol. Macis.
Roſmarin. ā ϑſſ.
Balſam. Peruv. ϑij. m. ft. Ungt. *With a little of which the region of the ſtomach is to be frequently anointed, and then covered with warm flannel.*

When from ſuppreſſed eruption, marked by the preſence of

general fever, it is to be recalled by means of the warm bath, the application of friction after it, and a bliſter or warm plaſter to the region of the ſtomach, with the proper uſe of cordials.

When from interrupted diſcharge, the return of the latter is to be ſolicited by ſome irritating application.

Inflammation of Stomach.

The gaſtritis infantum is a rare diſeaſe, and diſtinguiſhed by great pain in the region of the ſtomach, very frequent in its recurrence, and marked by violent contorſions or writhings, and the application of the child's hand to the part.

Treated by cooling laxatives, as in p. 273.

When more ſevere by bliſters to the part, by fomentations, and the warm bath.

Gripes.

Are treated as abdominal complaints, p. 278.

Looſeneſs.

Diarrhœa is one of the moſt frequent complaints of infancy, and one which, unleſs ſevere, is hardly to be conſidered in children as a real morbid ſtate. By it, nature, with them, moſt commonly throws off any offending cauſe. Its cauſes, therefore, and treatment, require very particular attention.

To be treated according to the particular indication ariſing from the appearance of the diſcharge, and the cure to be always premiſed by an emetic, as in p. 273.

When the diſcharge indicates predominant acidity, rhubarb and abſorbents the chief means of cure, with an occaſional anodyne.

℞ Pulv. Rhæi, gr. xv.
Cret. alb. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Menth.
Font. ā ʒi. ff. m. *Two teaſpoonfuls a doſe.*

℞ Pulv. Cret. alb. ℈ij.
Conf. Japonic. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒi.
Aq. Anethi, ʒij. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Vin. Rhæi, gutt. x.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. ij.
Aq. Cinn.
Syr. Simpl. ā ʒi. m. fiat hauſt.

When ſtool ſlimy, alkalies required, as in p. 274.

When watery, bloody, and dyſenteric, a ſmart purge ſhould premiſe, as in p. 273; and then cordials and glyſters of warm milk and demulcents ſucceed.

Dentile diarrhœa demands a difference in the treatment, though the cure depends on the operation or protruſion of the teeth.

Watery gripes, or infantile dyſentery, is more obſtinate in its effects.

An emetic ſhould be premiſed here in a full doſe, followed by a laxative; and the reſt of the treatment to be varied according to the particular ſymptoms.

If ſymptoms mild, the cure then is to be truſted to ſmall doſes of ipecacuhan or antimony; as,

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuhan. gr. i.
Magneſ. alb. gr. xvi.
Pulv. Aromat. gr. vi. m. et divid. in doſ. viij. *One every four hours.*

℞ Vin. Antimon. gutt. xij.
Aq. Cinn.
Syrup. Cois, ā ʒiij. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe every four hours.*

If a predominant acidity ſeems to continue the irritation alkalies then proper, as in p. 274; alſo,

℞ Tinct. Myrrh.
Spt. Ammon. ſuccinat. ā ʒij. m. *Five drops a doſe, in any liquid.*

℞ Sapon. Venet. ʒij.
Margarit. preparat. ʒi.
Chel. Cancr. ʒi. ſſ.
Syrup. Altheæ, ʒſſ.
Aq. Menth.
Anethi, ā ʒiij. m. *A large tea-ſpoonful every ſix or eight hours.*

When weakneſs, not irritation, occurs to keep up the diſcharge, aſtringents, tonics, and anodynes then proper; as,

℞ Balſam. Locatelli, ʒi.
Conſerv. Roſæ rubræ, ʒij. m. *The ſize of a bean a doſe, three or four times a day.*

℞ Decoct. Lign. Campechenſ. ʒviij. *A table-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Amyli, ℈i.
Aq. Cinn. ſ. ʒſſ.
Tinct Opii, gutt. v.
Sacchar. alb. ℈ij. m. ft. hauſt.

℞ Ennema ex Amylo.
Cum L. L.

External applications are alſo here employed; as,

℞ Axung. Anſerin. ʒij.
Ol Maciſ. ʒi.
Menth. Sativ. ℈i.
Bacc. Juniper.
Chamæmel. ā ℈ſſ. m. ft. Liniment. *The region of the ſtomach and umbilicus to be frequently anointed with it.*

℞ Theriac. Venet. ʒi.
Ol. Maciſ. ʒij.
Ol. Myriſtic. gutt. iij. m. et ft. emplaſt.

Incontinence of Stools.

Palliated by cold affuſion till the parts acquire ſtrength.

Worms.

The ſymptoms enumerated as diſtinguiſhing worms are, pain and acid eructation of ſtomach, variable appetite, foul tongue, fœtid breath: the belly full, hard, and tenſe, with occaſional gripings or pains in different parts of it, particularly about the navel; irregular ſtate of the belly, heat and itchineſs of the rectum, urine white and limpid, often diſcharged with difficulty. With theſe ſymptoms are joined a dull appearance of the eye, often dilation of the pupil, itchineſs of the noſtrils, ſhort dry cough, ſlow fever, with evening exacerbations, and irregular pulſe, grinding of the teeth in ſleep, &c.

Their treatment depends on effecting their expulsion, and preventing their future generation.

The first accomplished by means of the different medicines detailed p. 170 Also,

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. ʒi.
Pulv. Rhæi, ℈iv. m. et divid. in dose No. 28.
One twice a day.

℞ Hydrargyr cum Cretâ,
Magnes. alb. ā gr. vi. m. ft. Pulv. *To be taken at bed-time.*

℞ Limatur. Stanni, ʒij.
Hydrargyr. ʒiij. m. ft. Amalgam.

℞ Hujus Amalgam. gr. viij.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. iv.
Calc. Antimon. illot. gr. iij.
Mellis, q. s. ut ft. Bolus. *To be taken every morning.*

℞ Pulv. Rubig. Ferri, gr. v.
Sacchar. alb. gr. x. m.

℞ Auri Musiv. ℈ij. *To be taken twice a day in any convenient vehicle. To be followed by a purge every fourth or fifth day.*

External applications are also favourite remedies for worms; as,

℞ Aloes Succot.
Pulv. Flor. Chamæmel. ā ʒi.
Terebinth. Venet. q. s. ut ft.
Emplast. *To be applied to the region of the navel.*

℞ Fel. Bovin.
Aloes, ā ʒi.
Axung. ʒi. m. ft. Linim. *The parts below the navel to be anointed with it twice or thrice a week.*

Convulsions.

The appearance of infantine convulsion differs nothing from that which attacks the adult. The body becomes either convulsed

all at once, or the limbs; the jaws are locked, and the mouth filled with ſlime. In this ſtate the child continues till ſleep ſupervenes, from which it awakes pretty well, till the ſame appearances are renewed at intervals of various diſtance. It is divided into two ſpecies, the ſymptomatic and idiopathic.

Symptomatic.

When from ſtate of the primæ viæ, or adhefive nature of the food, its treatment depends on change of diet and the uſe of laxatives, particularly the caſtor oil, as in p. 273.

When from teething, the protruſion ſhould be haſtened by ſcarification.

When from retropelled eruption, the warm bath uſeful, and ſoliciting a diſcharge by bliſters.

When from worms, the remedies to be employed detailed in that diſeaſe, p. 170.

Idiopathic.

The treatment here conſiſts in the moſt powerful means of removing general irritation, by blood-letting, by leeches to the foot or behind the ears, by bliſters, and by proper exhibition of laxatives.

When ſymptoms ſtill continuing, antiſpaſmodics then indicated, as in p. 164. Alſo,

℞ Aq. diſtillat. ℥ij.
Tinct. Valerian. volat.
Spt. Ammon. fœtid. ā ʒſſ.
Caſtor. Ruſſic. ℈i.
Sacchar. alb. ʒij. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ij.
Tinct. Fuligin.
Valerian. volat. ā ʒſſ.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ſſ. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Caſtor. ℈i.
Sal. C. C. gr. viij.
Aq. Cinn.
Font. ā ℥i. ſſ.
Conſ. Damocrat: ℈i. m.

℞ Mucilag. G. Arabic. ℥i. ſſ.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ij.
Ol. Aniſi.
Rutæ, ā gutt. iv. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Spermaceti, (v. o. ſ.) ℥i.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥iij.
Syrup. Toletan. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Aniſi, gutt. xii. m.

℞ Moſchi, gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥ij.
Syrup. Zinziber. ℥i. m.

External applications are alſo employed with the ſame view; as,

℞ Balſam. Anodyn. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Macis. ℥i.
Ol. Menth. ℈i. et ft. Ungt. *With which the back-bone, palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet, are to be anointed.*

℞ Ol. Oliv. ℥i.
Ol. Succini, gutt. xxx.
Ol. Terebinth. ℈i. m. ft. Liniment.

Where convulſions aſſume a chronic form, an iſſue then proper; with the uſe of tonics, particularly chalybeates, in the form of a mineral water.

Palſy

Is a rare diſeaſe in children: it does, however, occur at times, and that in different degrees, the ſame as in adults.

The treatment requires particular attention to the ſtate of the primæ viæ, as in p. 273; afterwards the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, internal and external, as in the former diſeaſe, or electricity.

When connected with hydrocephalus, the treatment of this laſt forms the primary indication.

Epilepſy

Conſiſts in the child ſuddenly and unconſciouſly falling down; when convulſion takes place, either with or without the loſs of the ſenſes.

The treatment the ſame as in convulſions; by firſt removing irritation of the primæ viæ, by laxatives, and afterwards the uſe of tonics and antiſpaſmodics.

St. Vitus's Dance.

This diſeaſe conſiſts of partial convulſions, or continual motion, of the extremities of one ſide, ſeldom extending its attacks beyond the fifteenth year. Its cauſes are, generally, predominant irritation in the primæ viæ, of various kinds, or elſe general relaxation of the ſyſtem.

To be treated as in the former diſeaſe, by attention to the firſt paſſages and the uſe of tonics.

Night-mare

Is an affection well known: it conſiſts of a ſenſe of oppreſſion, weight, and tendency to ſuffocation, varying in its period of duration, and alſo in the degree to which it attains. It is an affection common to children as well as adults; and it can hardly be deemed a diſeaſe, as they frequently outgrow it. The fit, however ſhort in duration, always leaves ſome unpleaſant effects, as lightneſs of head, tremor, and anxiety; but theſe are merely temporary.

Treated by avoiding flatulent diet, and rouſing from the fit by volatile and fœtid medicines, as in the former diſeaſes.
The cold bath and tonics are proper preventatives.

Temporary Loſs of Speech,

Or a difficulty in utterance, is frequent with ſome children, from the fourth to the ſeventh year. It forms in its attack only a temporary inconvenience, ſeldom exceeding a quarter of an hour at a time.

To be treated as the other convulſive diſorders deſcribed.

Excoriations of Skin.

Excoriations of different parts of the cuticular ſurface, either from its delicacy or particular cauſes of irritation, is a common complaint of children; but the part moſt liable to this, and requiring often a ſpecial treatment, is behind the ears.

Simple excoriation requires only cold waſhing or affuſion, and the application of ſome mild aſtringent, as the finged rag.

The ulcerated ſpecies to be treated firſt by abſorbent laxatives, as in p. 272; afterwards by ſome alterative preparation of mercury, as

℞ Hydrargyr. cum Sulphur. gr. v. *for a doſe.*

℞ Calomel. gr. i.
Pulv. Rhæi, gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *The ſame.*

To the part itſelf the ſame applications may be made; as,

℞ Calomel. ʒi.
Ungt. Sambuc. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

Bliſters occaſionally uſeful in the neighbourhood.

Auricular Abſceſs.

Matter diſcharged from the ears in various quantities, and alſo with various appearances of inflammation, both in degree and extent, are common to childhood.

To be treated by obviating inflammation, by the uſe of laxatives, as in p. 273, and giving a diſcharge to the matter; afterwards uſing aſtringent waſhes, as in p. 177; and, if ineffectual, having recourſe to warm ſtimulants, as in p. 174, and p. 217. Alſo,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ſſ.
Camphor. ℈i. *A little to be dropped into the ear.*

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ſſ.
Spt. Lavend. C.
Tinct. Caſtor. ā gutt. xxx. m.

℞ Aq. Lithargyr. acetat. gutt. x.
Spt. Camphorat. gutt. xx.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥viij. m. ft. inject.

When reſiſting this treatment, mercurial alteratives to be given, as in the former affection, an iſſue opened near it, and purgatives employed to the part.

Fevers.

The fevers of infants are generally ſymptomatic, and not ſuch as occur in the adult.

Catarrhal Fever

Is diſtinguiſhed by cough, hoarſeneſs, and difficulty of breathing, with affection of the noſe and eyes, only varying from the catarrh in the adult by the violence of its ſymptoms.

The treatment conſiſts in leſſening the irritation on the breaſt by blood-letting, by a leech or two to the foot, followed by the application of a bliſter to the region of the ſtomach.

If much phlegm, an emetic may then be exhibited, as in p. 273.

The uſe of oily medicines will quiet the irritation of the cough; as,

℞ Ol. Amygdal.
Syrup. Violar. ā ℥i.
Spermaceti, ʒi. m. *A tea-ſpoonful a doſe often.*

℞ Pulv. Tragacanth. comp.
Spermaceti, ā ʒi.
Syrup. ſimpl. ℥ij. m. *The ſame.*

℞ Syrup. Papaver. ℥i. *The ſame.*

The bowels, in the progreſs, to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

Stomachic Fever.

The leading indication here is the exhibition of an emetic, when relief of all the ſymptoms will follow.

Inteſtinal Fever.

To be treated in the ſame way, followed by laxatives, either abſorbents, as in p. 272; or draſtics, as in p. 159, according to circumſtances.

When fever protracted, ſaline draughts, with antimonials, proper, as in p. 69, and afterwards the bark.

Conſequences of Fever.

The appearance of eruption muſt be left to time.

Cervical pain and tumor yields to heat and embrocations, as in p. 274.

Intermittent Fever.

Its ſymptoms are the ſame as in the adult, conſiſting in a regular ſucceſſion of cold, hot, and ſweating fits, with the intermiſſion of a certain period before their repetition; and this intermiſſion is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by a high-coloured urine, with a laterious or red ſediment.

To be treated in the ſame way as in the adult, p. 167.

Firſt premiſing an emetic, then continuing mild diaphoretics for ſome time, as in p. 98, and afterwards throwing in the bark, as in p. 168.

The bark often employed externally here, as by poultice to the ſtomach, or quilted in a waiſtcoat.

Ague-cake, if forming, to be treated as in the adult, p. 109.

Dentition.

The ſymptoms that mark dentition are—

1. A tendency to drivel or ſlaver much, with ſtarting, and thruſting the fingers into the mouth.

2. Expanſion, heat, and ſwelling of gum.

3. A circumſcribed red or hectic flush on the cheek.

4. Eruptions on the face and ſcalp.

5. Diarrhœa, with its uſual irritation, or griping and morbid ſtools.

6. Spaſms, and general irritation of the nervous ſyſtem, preventing ſleep.

7. Alteration in the ſecretion and appearance of the urine; and,

8. Sometimes ſwelling of the extremities, though rare.

The morbid ſtates then requiring relief are the dentile fever and convulſion.

The dentile fever treated by dilution and keeping up diarrhœa by laxatives, as in p. 273, or by ſmall doſes of antimonials.

In retention of urine, clyſters and the warm bath neceſſary.

Where diarrhœa ſpontaneous and exceſſive, to be reſtrained by the teſtacea, joined with compound ſpirit of ammonia or laudanum.

The Dentile Convulſion.

Treated in the ſame manner as fever, along with the application of bliſters behind the ears or to the back; but the moſt certain relief ariſes from the operation.

Inflamed and ulcerated gums, during dentition, to be treated by cooling ſedative applications; as honey ſharpened with a little weak vitriolic acid, ſyrup of white poppies; or, failing theſe, aſtringent applications are to be made, as employed under the head canker.

Mumps.

The mumps are a ſwelling of the neck and throat, or the parotid and maxillary glands, from the appearance of which the name is derived; attended with reſpiration and deglutition little impeded, and inflammatory fever generally ſlow.

To be treated by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96, and an occaſional laxative, as in p. 273.

Conſequences of the diſeaſe, or chronic ſwelling of the part, to be obviated as in p. 209.

Croup.

Croup is a diſeaſe formerly treated of, p. 105. Its ſymptoms are, a ſharp ſhrill cough, with ſtridulous noiſe; laborious or

wheezing reſpiration; flushed face, increaſed to lividity during each paroxyſm; little external ſwelling, and general fever.

Treatment as in p. 105.

A more modern practice is, the uſe of opium and emetics.

The Tinct. Opii is given in doſes of ſix or eight drops, every two hours, till a remiſſion of the ſpaſm takes place; and an emetic, exhibited daily, to prevent the accumulation of phlegm.

Symptomatic coughs cannot be disjoined, in their treatment, from that of the diſeaſe with which they are connected.

Chin-cough.

The chin-cough, or hooping-cough, is a contagious diſeaſe, attacking in paroxyſms of a convulſive ſuffocating cough, with loud noiſe or hoop at each reſpiration, and generally terminating by vomiting.

Treatment depends on the ſtate of the ſyſtem, or the tendency to inflammation or ſpaſm.

In the firſt, bleeding and bliſters become neceſſary, with the uſe of mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and an occaſional laxative, as in p. 273.

In the ſecond, emetics and antiſpaſmodics form the chief remedies, as in p. 132; alſo,

℞ Antimon. Tartar. gr. ij.
Cryſtall. Tartar. gr. v.
Aq. diſtillat. ℥v. m. *A tea-ſpoonful every half hour.*

Where cough very troubleſome, an opiate uſeful, particularly the cicuta; as,

℞ Lact. Ammoniac. ℥iv.
Extract. Cicut. gr. ij. m. *A table-ſpoonful a doſe.*

℞ Julep. è Moſcho. ℥vi.
Tinct. Opii camphorat. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Valerian. volat. ℥i. *Two tea-ſpoonfuls thrice a day.*

℞ Lact. Ammon.
Aq. Cinn. ten. ā ℥ij.
Tinct. Caſtor. ℥ij.
Syr. Balſam. ℥ſſ. m. *The ſame.*

External antiſpaſmodics are alſo employed here; as, rubbing the hands and ſoles with ſpirit of ammonia; oil of mace, or amber, to the ſpine and pit of the ſtomach; anointing the ſoles with ointment of garlic and hogs'-lard.

The recurrence of the diſeaſe is cut ſhort by an emetic, and a return to the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

Change of air and milk diet are proper additions to the treatment.

Common Spaſmodic Cough.

This complaint is marked by the ſame appearance of cough as chin-cough; but no fever attends it. It differs alſo from catarrh in the abſence of the catarrhal ſymptoms, and alſo in antiphlogiſtic remedies having no effect.

Its treatment requires ſimply the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

Cutaneous Diſeaſes.

Raſh.

The moſt common ſeat of raſh is the face, neck, and breaſt: its appearance is moſt common about the decline of ſummer, or the months of Auguſt and September: it is equally ſudden in its eruption and departure. A little ſickneſs is apt to ariſe when this laſt takes place, but it is merely temporary.

Attention to the primæ viæ the only treatment required; and, where coſtiveneſs prevails, laxatives employed, as in p. 159.

Baſtard Itch.

Baſtard itch is an eruption affecting the face with watery-headed veſicles and foul blotches, reſembling, in its appearance, the common itch or pſora: it is chiefly peculiar to the period of teething, and the decline of acute febrile or inteſtinal complaints.

Treatment, avoiding cold, and the ſame medicines as in raſh.

Milk Blotches.

The cruſta lactea, or milk blotches, is an eruption of white veſicles, which aſſume a dark colour, reſembling the blackeniſh

of the ſmall-pox, and are ſucceeded by ſcabs producing an ichory matter, attended with conſiderable itchineſs.

To be treated by ſome ſulphureous mineral, or an infuſion of the viola tricolor.

℞ Pulv. Violæ, ʒi. coque in Lact. lb. i. ft. ad lb. i. *To be taken in the courſe of the day.*

Anomalous Eruption.

Anomalous eruptions, during the time of teething, are ſo various in their appearance, that no certain deſcription can be given of them.

Their treatment conſiſts in moderating fever, if preſent, by mild diaphoretics, as in p. 96; and attention to the primæ viæ.

Nettle-raſh.

This is a raſh affecting the breaſt and lower limbs, with an appearance reſembling the ſtinging of nettles.

Its management requires ſome mild ſudorific, as in p. 96, and regulating the ſtate of the primæ viæ.

Phlyctenæ.

Phlyctenæ conſiſt of veſications or bliſters ſimilar to burns, varying in their ſize and the period of their continuance, which is generally ſome days. They contain an acrid lymph when opened.

The uſe of abſorbents indicated, as in p. 272.

Scorbutic Eruption.

This is an eruption which diſcharges a thin ſharp ichor, and infects the face and neck, attended with excoriation wherever it touches.

Treatment difficult. The water-parſnip reckoned ſpecific, with attention to the ſtate of the primæ viæ.

℞ Succ. Sii, Aquat. lb. i. *A ſpoonful four or five times a day in milk.*

Grocer's Itch.

This eruption appears in ſome parts like the points of pins, with watery heads; at other times as large as peas, which do not itch or feel ſore. But it appears alſo frequently in foul blotches, which degenerate into ſcabby ſores.

Its treatment by mercurial alteratives, as in p. 174; and externally by the ſame applications; as,

℞ Ungt. Hydrar. Nitrat.
Sulphur. ā ʒſſ. *To be applied to the ſores.*

Ring-worm.

A ſpecies of herpes, or broad ring-worm, is very apt to affect thoſe parts of the child that are fretted by its dreſs. The ſkin exhibits a very inflamed appearance, without much pain.

To be treated as phlyctenæ.

Small-pox.

The ſmall-pox is a fever generally of the inflammatory or typhoid ſpecies, attended with a local inflammation and pain of particular ſeparate points of the internal and external ſurface, forming an eruption. The appearance of this eruption is from the third to the ſeventh day of the fever, terminating in eight days from this appearance by the falling off of cruſts, which leave a pit or mark behind.

To be treated as in p. 116; and alſo, when bark uſed in confluent kind.

℞ Conchonæ in Pulv. trit. ʒiij. ſſ.
Myrrh. in Pulv. ʒſſ.
Spt. Vin. ten. lb. i. degere et cola. *A tea-ſpoonful thrice a day, with the addition of ten drops of diluted vitriolic acid.*

℞ Cinchonæ,
Flor. Pulv. creſſ. ℥ſſ.
Roſar. rubr. exſiccat. ʒij.
Aq. fervent. ℥xij.
Macera et cola,
Infuſ. ℥vij. adde
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. ʒi. m. *A cupful every four hours.*

℞ Decoct. Peruvian. ℥i. ſſ.
Spt. Cinn. ʒi. ſſ.
Acid. Vitriol. dilut. gutt. x.
Syrup. Croci, ʒi.
Tinct. Opii, gutt. iv. m. ft. hauſt.

Meaſles.

The meaſles are a continued inflammatory fever, attended with an eruption in the form of cluſters, little prominent, and reſembling flea bites, marked by a vivid redneſs, gradually decreaſing till deſquamation enſues.

To be treated as in p. 117.

Chicken-pox.

The chicken-pox reſembles the ſmall-pox ſomewhat in its general appearance; but it differs from it in its ſymptoms, in its progreſs, and in its duration.

Requires no ſpecial treatment but a laxative.

Scarlet Fever.

The ſcarlet fever, in infancy, is for the moſt part of the typhoid form, with or without an affection of the throat, and always marked by a roſy efflorescence of the ſkin.

To be treated, when of the mild kind, as in p. 96. When ſhowing a putrid tendency, bark and acids to be exhibited, as in confluent ſmall-pox, p. 117.
Antiſeptic gargles alſo to be uſed, as in vol. I. p. 146.

Miliary Fever.

The miliary fever is a diſeaſe rarely attacking children, unleſs epidemic; and then it is diſtinguiſhed by the uſual ſymptoms, as in other caſes.

To be treated as in p. 96.

Scald Head.

Tinea conſiſts of a ſcaly eruption of the ſkin of the head or hairy ſcalp. It is attended with various degrees of acrimony, and becomes accordingly more or leſs infectious in its nature.

The preliminary ſtep—ſhaving the head, or cutting the hair cloſe; and the bathing the head with ſoap and water, or cream and honey, or with the following fomentation:

℞ Fol. Abſinthii,
Abrotan. ā ℥i. coque in
Aq. Font. lb. iv. ad. lb. i. ſſ. adde
Spt. Camphorat.
Aq. Kali, ā ℥ij. m.

℞ Infuſ. Nicotianæ.

To be afterwards cured chiefly by topical applications, as in p. 196. Alſo,

℞ Ungt. Sulphur.
Hydrargyr. ā ℥ſſ. m. *A little to be rubbed in every night.*

℞ Ungt. Nicotianæ, ℥i.
Petreol. Barbad. ℥ſſ.
Balſam. Peruv. ℈i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ Ungt. è Pice, ℥i.
Pulv. Hellebor. alb. ℥i. m. ft. Ungt.

℞ ☿ corroſiv. ſublimat. gr. x.
Aq. diſtillat. lb. i. m. *Waſh for the ſores.*

℞ Flor. Sulphur.
Pulv. Sinapi.
Staphesa-griæ, ā ʒi.
Axung. Porcin. ʒi. m. ft. Ungt.

When the disease is obstinate, internal alteratives may be proper, as a grain of calomel every night, or a dose of Æthiop's mineral washed down with the decoction of wood, as in p. 158, or lime-water. An issue in the neck will be also useful.

Itch.

This disease we already considered in vol. I. p. 221: it is chiefly introduced here to remark some peculiarities in its treatment in infancy.

To be treated as in p. 175.

Shingles.

The herpes, or shingles, is of two kinds; the miliaris, or ringworm, and the exedens.

The miliary kind is to be treated chiefly by stimulating and astringent applications, as ink thickened with mustard flour, spirit of wine, and saturnine or zinc lotions, as in p. 177. Of ointments, the nitrated mercury is best.

The eating or ulcerous herpes is to be attacked by internal remedies, as in p. 174.

The external applications are the same as in the former species; and, when obstinate, caustics may be occasionally proper.

Venereal Disease.

The lues of infancy we find generally displays itself first about the genitals and nates; more rarely it attacks the face, breast, and lower extremities. Its appearance in these situations is first in the form of copper-coloured pustules, similar to what distinguish the second stage of the constitutional disease in the adult. These pustules spread, and the body is covered with an appearance from them of what are commonly named *scorbutic spots*. Instead of pustules, however, it is frequently ob-

ſerved in the form of livid blotches. Whichever of theſe appearances it aſſumes, it continues to ſpread about the face, eyebrows, chin, &c. having the ſame appearance as when recovering from the confluent ſmall-pox. The mouth alſo comes internally to be affected, and here it diſplays an appearance ſimilar to aphthæ. Theſe change into ſores, and gradually ſpread backwards to the fauces, and forwards to the lips and noſtrils, occaſioning ſtoppage of the noſe, difficulty of breathing, and other ſymptoms attending an impeded action of theſe parts. The nurſe's nipples then begin to turn raw, and to aſſume the appearance of chancre; and in this way the diſeaſe is tranſmitted from the child. With time, the body of the child becomes wholly covered with ulcerations; but, before arriving at this height, the conſtitutional diſeaſe generally diſplays itſelf on the nurſe by ulcerations of the throat.

In the cure, mercury is the chief remedy to be either given to the nurſe or the child.

The former is more uncertain, and will alſo ſeldom be ſubmitted to; the latter, therefore, is preferred.

To be given in two forms of calomel, or Van Sweeten's ſolution; as,

℞ Calomel, gr. i.
Sacchar. alb. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *Powder a doſe, and to be repeated every night for eight nights; then the ſame doſe, every other night, for twelve nights.*

℞ Solut. corroſiv. ſublimat.
Ut in p. 156. *Thirty drops a doſe every night in milk.*

℞ Liquoris Hydrargyr.
Muriat. ut in p. 196, ʒ ſſ.
Decoct. Sarſæ, ut in p. 158, lb. i. m. *A table-ſpoonful every night.*

King's Evil.

Scrofula is very various in its appearance, and extended in its ſeat. Its primary ſymptom is the ſwelling of the lymphatic glands, ending in ulceration: this ulceration extends it to other parts; and, in its progreſs, the whole of the ſyſtem appears to take on the morbid ſtate.

The treatment directed in p. 164; alſo,

℞ Ammon preparat. ʒij.
Rad. Gentian. Incif. ℈i.
Affunde Spt. Vin. Gallic. ʒxij. ft. tinct.

A tea-cupful in a glaſs of water, three or four times a day.

℞ Æthiop. Mineral.
Vegetab. ā ʒij.
Milleped. preparat.
Spong. uſt.
Sulphur. precipitat. ʒiij.
Conſerv. Lujulæ, ʒvi.
Syr. Altheæ, q. ſ. ut fiat elect.

The ſize of a nutmeg night and morning.

The local treatment detailed in p. 199 and 211; alſo,

℞ Ungt. Altheæ,
Fel Bovin. recent.
Sapon. Venet. ā ʒiij.
Petrolei, ʒij.
Sal Cornu Cervi volat. ʒſſ.
Camphor. ʒi. m. et trit. bene, ut ft. Ungt.

A ſmall quantity to be frequently rubbed in on the ſwelling.

℞ Camphoræ, ʒi.
Spt. Sal volat. Ammon. ʒiij.
Ol. Olivæ, ʒſſ. m. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Scillæ Recent. in
Pulp. redact. ʒi.
Alkali Cauſtic. ʒi.
Exprime per Linteum, et miſce cum Mellis
Ungt. Baſilicon. ā ʒi. ut ft. Ungt.

℞ Emplaſt. Galban. ʒi.
Camphor. ʒi.
Petrolei, ʒij.
Sal Volat. C. C. ʒſſ. m. ut ft. Emplaſt.

Watery Head.

Hydrocephalus, or the watery-head, is a diſeaſe peculiar to infancy. It is of two kinds; the external and internal. The former is generally coeval with birth, or precedes it: the latter, however, is moſt frequent in its occurrence, and generally fatal in its termination.

External.

Treatment, the frequent application of bliſters along the courſe of the ſinus, and afterwards keeping up a diſcharge.

Internal.

This diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed by pain of head acroſs the brow, accompanied with nauſea, ſickneſs, and other diſorders of the animal functions, without any evident cauſe, and ſudden in their attack; variable ſtate of pulſe; conſtant ſlow fever; and, in the advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, dilatation of the pupil of the eye, with a tendency to a comatoſe ſtate.

Treatment detailed in vol. I. p. 159, and it depends on bleeding, bliſtering, and iſſues, in early ſtage.

In the more advanced, on mercury and diuretics.

The mercury is to be uſed in liberal doſes, in the form of calomel, or by unction.

The diuretics preferred are, the digitalis and doronicum Germanicum.

The effects of the diſeaſe are to be obviated by the uſe of tonics, as in p. 130.

Meſenteric Fever.

Meſenteric fever is moſt common in its attacks from the age of three or four years. It is irregular in its paroxyſms, occaſionally remitting, and at other times entirely intermitting. It is attended with loſs of appetite, ſwelled belly, pain of bowels, daily attacking and alternating with periods of eaſe, and ſome days it is entirely abſent. The child ſenſibly falls off; it cannot walk, if formerly able to do it; and inclines to lie much in one poſture, from the languor and debility induced; a general flaccidity and paleneſs of countenance is conſpicuous; and, in the

progreſs of the diſeaſe, the meſenteric affection becomes viſible, by the increaſed ſize of belly, its hardneſs, and pain.

Treatment regulated by the ſtage of the diſeaſe.

Firſt ſtage treated by clearing the bowels, followed, alternately, by the uſe of calomel and neutral ſalts, on ſucceſſive days; and this plan regularly continued till a remiſſion takes place.

Second ſtage treated by mercurial friction to the abdomen, and the external remedies enumerated p. 280.

Internally, narcotics and neutral ſalts ſhould be exhibited; as,

℞ Decoct. Cicut. ℥viij.
Sal Natron. ʒi. m. *A tea-ſpoonful three or four times a day.*

On a remiſſion taking place, tonics then indicated, as in p. 136.

Hectic Fever

Muſt be regulated in its treatment by the primary diſeaſe, of which it is a conſequence.

Rickets

Conſiſt in an enlargement of the head anteriorly, and in a ſwelling of the joints, flattened ribs, protuberant belly, and general emaciation, with a bloated or florid countenance.

Treatment, as detailed in p. 165; alſo,

℞ Hydrarg. è Sulphur.
Pulv. Rhæi, ā gr. v.
Aromat. gr. ij. m. ft. Pulv. *To be given thrice a week.*

℞ Tinct. Ferri muriat. ℥ſſ. *Five to 20 drops a doſe, in a glaſs of bark decoction, twice a day.*

℞ Ferri Ammoniac. gr. ij. *A doſe every night.*

External treatment, as directed in p. 280; alſo,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ℥ij.
Balſam. Peruv.
Ol. Nuc. Moſchat. ā ʒi.
Spt. Ammon. ʒij. Succin. ā gutt. xi. m. *With which the parts affected are to be anointed.*

Difficulty of Urine.

This affection is marked by pain in the diſcharge of urine, a frequent deſire to avoid it, or with pain on the firſt attempt. The urine itſelf diſplays alſo a morbid ſtate, being either mixed with a thick mucus, or tinged with blood; or it ſhows ſmall coagula, intermixed with the diſcharge, that fall to the bottom.

The treatment conſiſts firſt in the uſe of diluents and emollients, to remove irritation, as in p. 107.

When inflammatory ſtage paſt cure, to be completed as in chronic nephritis, p. 109.

When the diſeaſe is recurrent, the virga aurea is ſpecific.

Suppreſſion of Urine.

Suppreſſion of urine, from impeded ſecretion, is known to occur, though a rare diſeaſe, in infancy; and the want of accumulation, or pain in the lower part of the belly, marks it from this cauſe.

To be treated by obviating inflammation by leeches to the abdomen.

Bliſters to the ſacrum, the warm bath, and the occaſional uſe of laxatives and diuretics, p. 160, proper.

Calculus.

The ſtone is a diſeaſe particularly common to infancy, more ſo even than to adults. In the form of gravel, the ſymptoms are generally ſlight, and yield to ſome gentle emollient laxative, to dilution, or ſome mild alkali.

Symptoms of irritation from ſtone to be alleviated by dilution, ſome emollient laxative as in p. 159, and the uſe of a mild alkali as in p. 160.

Occaſional fits of pain will yield to the warm bath and an opiate. *Vide* p. 129.

Incontinence of Urine.

This is ſeldom, in infancy, a primary diſeaſe, but a conſequence of ſome other, as an affection of the bladder or ſpine. It is at times attended with violent gonorrhœa.

Acute ſpecies treated by bliſters to the ſacrum, tincture of cantharides in ſome ſoft emulſion, or aſtringents.

Exceſſive Thirſt

Is attended with a diſcharge of urine equal to the exceſs of fluid drank; and the urine is of the ſame pale watery appearance as when the fluid is received.

The treatment uncertain. The uſe of tonics has been propoſed, and opening the ſecretions of the ſkin or kidneys.

Inflamed Eyes.

Children, at birth, are very ſubject to ophthalmia, which varies in its degree, obſtinacy, and extent. From the appearance of the diſcharge, three ſpecies of it are noticed, viz. the blood-ſhot, watery, and purulent.

The firſt is treated by an aſtringent waſh, as in p. 102, and an additional covering to the head.

The ſecond by the common means of obviating inflammation, and the uſe of collyria, as in p. 102. And

The third by the ſame means employed in the moſt active manner from the higher inflammation preſent.

Film, or Speck.

This diſeaſe has been treated at large elſewhere (vol. II. p. 189). In children, as in adults, it is moſt frequent in a ſcrofulous conſtitution; and ariſes as a conſequence of effuſion during the progreſs of inflammation.

To be treated by ſtimulants cautiouſly employed, as the aqua cupri ammon. the corroſive ſolution, or nitrated ointment.

Cataract.

Cataract and gutta ſerena are not infant diſeaſes; they may, however, occur, under peculiar circumſtances, as congenite diſorders, and their conſideration is therefore neceſſary here.

The treatment depends chiefly, at this period, on ſtimulating applications, as the uſe of a bruſh, or exciting inflammation by diluted æther, the corroſive ſolution, diluted oil of amber, ſteams of turpentine, &c.

Stye.

To be treated, when ſuppuration takes place, by touching its baſe with cauſtic, or applying a ligature.

Deafneſs.

Deafneſs from cold yields to additional warmth to the part, and the uſe of laxatives.

Deafneſs from induration removed by ſyringing the ears; uſing afterwards emollients, as in p. 217; or ſtimulants, as,

℞ Ol. Amygdal. ℥ſſ.
Ol. Succin. rectificat. gutt. xx.
Spt. Camphorat. ℥ſſ.
Tinct. Caſtor. ℥i. m.

Four or ſix drops to be dropped into the ear warm, morning and evening.

Deafneſs from dryneſs of ear removed either by an artificial ſupply, as the uſe of ſoap liniment or oil of almonds and æther, or by reſtoring the natural ſupply by onion juice inſerted into the ear, by a clove of garlic, and covering it by adheſive plaſter from the air; or by a bliſter behind the ear, or by electricity.

Canker.

Canker of the mouth conſiſts in ſmall ſores affecting the mouth, the inſide of the lips, or the gums. It occurs at three periods:

either after birth, when it forms a ſpecies of aphthæ (as in p. 39); or during the time of teething, when it ariſes from the irritation of the protruding teeth; or at the age of ſix or ſeven years, when the firſt ſet of teeth are changing; and it is at this time the worſt ſpecies of the diſeaſe appears, the whole gum diſſolving into foul ſores. It is conſidered as prevailing in ſome countries more than in others. It is a trifling complaint, unleſs when combined with poverty and improper nutriment.

The treatment conſiſts in the uſe of local aſtringents (firſt removing any ſtumps or carious teeth, if they appear the ſource of irritation); as,

℞ Bol. Armen.
G. Myrrh.
C. P. C.
Crem. Tartar. ā ʒi.
Mel. Roſar. q. ſ. ut fr. paſt. *With a little of which the gums are to be frequently touched.*

℞ Aq. Calcis, ʒvij.
Tinct. Myrrh.
Mel. Roſæ, ā ʒſſ. m. *Waſh to be frequently uſed.*

When theſe means fail, ſolutions of alum and diluted muriatic acid are to be employed, and their ſucceſs aſſiſted by the internal exhibition of the bark, ſarſa, and mineral acids.

Gangrene of the Cheek.

This diſeaſe is preceded by the appearance of a black ſpot on the cheek or lip, uſhered in with ſome degree of rigor or cold fit. This ſpot ſpreads faſt, and the parts diſſolve into ulceration without apparent marks of inflammation.

To be treated by the moſt powerful antiſeptics internally, as in p. 160 and 161. Alſo

℞ Infuſ. Roſar. rubr. ʒiv.
Acid. muriat. gutt. viij. m. *A ſpoonful often.*

External applications of the ſame kind; as,

℞ Infuſ. Chamomel. ʒvi.
Acid. muriat. gutt. xij. m. *With which the ſore is to be frequently waſhed.*

℞ Infuſ. Salviæ, cum
Acid. muriat.

℞ Mel. Roſæ, ℥i.
Acid. muriat. gutt. iv. m. *Liniment for the ſore.*

℞ Cataplaſm. Dauci.

The primæ viæ to be kept open by laxatives, as in p. 273.

Swelling of Breaſts.

To be paillated, till puberty, by the uſe of emollients, as in p. 181.

White Swelling.

Treated as in p. 211.

Curved Spine and Palſy.

The ſeat of this injury varies, being either the neck, back, or upper part of the loins. Its firſt ſymptoms in children are irregular twitchings in the muſcles of the thighs, ſucceeded by diſlike to motion. An incapacity to move next takes place; along with it the extremities loſe much of their ſenſibility. This incapacity prevails in various degrees; but the uſe of the extremities, in time, comes to be totally loſt, and a remarkable rigidity of the ankles is at the ſame time conſpicuous.

To be treated by the formation of a drain or iſſue, as directed in p. 235, on each ſide the ſeat of the injury, giving ſupport to the parts above by machinery, and employing tonics at the ſame time to forward their ſucceſs.

Simple Debility of Lower Extremities.

This is a complaint not very frequent. It is the effect of preceding diſeaſe, but it ſhows no marks, during its continuance, of being complicated with any other affection. The only ſymptom is the *debility itſelf*, gradually increaſing, till, in four or five weeks from its commencement, the uſe of the limbs is entirely loſt.

To be treated by blifters and cauſtics to the ſacrum, by ſtimulant applications to the legs and thighs, as in p. 112; and by the uſe of irons, to give ſupport till the ſtrength of the parts is reſtored.

Debility, with Diſcolouration.

This differs from the former in being, apparently, a general affection of the ſyſtem. The children become weakly, and drag their legs after them; the head enlarges, the limbs become emaciated, and over the whole there appears a deep leaden blue colour.

To be treated by cordials and tonics internally, and externally by warm ſea-bathing, friction, and ſtimulants.

Curvature of Bones, with Injury.

To be treated as in p. 235.

Whitlow.

To be treated as in p. 205; alſo,

℞ Ungt. Altheæ, ℥ij.
Spt. Vin. Camphorat. ℥ij.
Opii, gr. vi. m. ft. Liniment.

℞ Camphoræ, ℥i.
Ol. Palinæ, ℥viij. m. ft. Liniment.

Boil.

To be treated as phlegmon, p. 201.

Chilblains.

To be treated as in p. 205; alſo,

℞ Ol. Palmæ, ℥i.
Macis, ℥ſſ.
Camphoræ, ℥ij. m. ft. Liniment. *To be uſed night and morning.*

Burns.

To be treated as in p. 188.

External Injuries of Bones.

Theſe conſiſt of luxations and fractures; and the rules for their treatment are the ſame as in the adult, detailed in pp. 232 and 234.

Morbid Adheſion of Tongue.

To be treated by the operation.

Swallowing of tongue to be attended to; and, on reſtoring it to its place, the hæmorrhage, if conſiderable, to be ſtopped by Petit's inſtrument.

Hiccough

Forms a mild ſpecies of convulſion, to which infancy and childhood are much ſubjected.

In infancy, to be treated by correcting predominant acidity, and by abſorbents, as in p. 272.

In childhood, by counteracting irritability, by the uſe of vinegar or the citric acid, or any powerful ſtimulus, ſuſpending the feeling for a time.

Bleeding at the Noſe.

To be treated as in p. 118.

Affections of Navel.

Hæmorrhage.

Bleeding, or a rawneſs, is apt to ariſe on the ſeparation of the cord. It is the effect of a ſoft fungus, preventing the ſkin ſtretching, as uſual, over the mouths of the veſſels.

To be treated by compreſſion, with lint ſecured by ſticking, plaſter, or a bandage; and, if neceſſary, the uſe of external ſtyptics conjoined.

Ulceration.

To be treated by a ſinged rag, the application of abſorbents, a cabbage-leaf or toaſted raiſin, or, failing theſe, a gentle uſe of cauſtic.

Where more extenſive, and of a gangrenous nature, to be treated by antiſeptics, as in p. 274.

Imperfect Separation of Cord.

To be treated by the application of a new ligature, ſo as to enable it completely to ſhrink.

Swelling of Prepuce.

Yields to fomentations and ſcarification.

Falling-down of Gut.

To be treated by aſtringent lotions, after reducing it; and even injections of the ſame nature into the anus.

Where much inflammation, a ſaturnine injection, with laudanum, firſt made, before attempting the reduction.

Diſcharge from the Vagina.

The nature of theſe diſcharges, preceding puberty, is various, being either bloody, mucous, or purulent.

To be treated by ſaturnine lotion, as in p. 177; and, where obſtinate, by a ſlight uſe of mercury, in the form of the corroſive ſublimate, or the bark, and ſome of the balſams, as in p. 510.

Contaminated Wounds.

To be treated as in p. 189.

Congenite Diſeaſes.

Deranged Circulation.

The ſymptoms of this affection are, a diſcolouration of the face and neck, with a dark blue or leaden colour of the lips. The period of their appearance is ſoon after birth; and they continue to increaſe, attended with difficult reſpiration on motion; neither are the ſymptoms relieved by any means employed but confinement to one poſture.

Nothing, in the way of treatment, can be attempted.

Deficiency of Cranium.

Hernia of the Brain.

It is chiefly by want of fluctuation, by the effect of preſſure, and by its pulſation, that it is diſtinguiſhed from other tumors in this ſituation.

To be treated by a gradual compreſſion, made by a thin piece of lead appended to the child's cap.

External Tumors.

The partial kind is one conſpicuous at birth, on the cranium, reſembling in ſize an egg, and of a round form, with the ſkin diſcoloured.

Treatment, the uſe of aſtringents; as, fomentations of red wine or diluted brandy; compreſſion, by means of a piece of thin lead; puncture, where the contents are daily augmenting.

The general ſpecies of external tumor yields to time and the uſe of warm aſtringent embrocations; as, a ſolution of vinegar, ſal-ammoniac, or camphorated ſpirits.

Spina Bifida

Admits of no cure; even preſſure is hardly admiſſible.

Parenchymatous Tumors.

Yield to aſtringents, to preſſure, or extirpation.

Hernias.

The umbilical treated by compreſſion, by means of ſticking-plaſter, or a bandage.

The inguinal generally yields to cold bathing; and, when more advanced, to a truſs.

Hydrocele

Yields readily to the uſe of external aſtringents.

Imperfection of Parts.

Imperforation of Vagina.

To be treated as in p. 13.

Of Anus.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Penis.

To be treated as in Surgery.

Of Lips.

To be treated as in p. 218.

Of Ears.

To be treated as in p. 217.

Of Eyes.

To be treated, where the defect conſiſts in ſquinting, by drawing the diſtorted eye in a right direction, by directing its action that way.

Of Feet.

To be treated as in p. 235.

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To be treated, where capable of relief, as deſcribed in p. 207.

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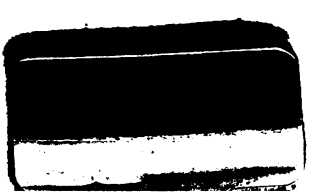

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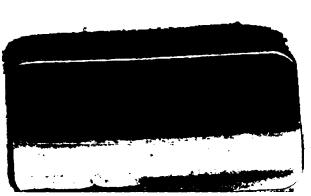

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